The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895. NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9 45 p. m., New York 2 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at . 5 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, .30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6. 5 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Gosliorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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THE LOVERS.

They sat upon the cliff that led my way.
I saw them from afar, as hand in hand,
In still content, with not a word to say,
They watched the blue sea and the smiling land.

I neared the place where they had sat them down.
She rose and gently brushed the spangled grass
With the soft touch of her light summer-gown.
Why could she not have staid and let me pass?

Sweet heart of maidenhood, that could not bear
To have a stranger look upon its bliss!
The youth went with her, but he did not care
If all the world beheld his happiness.
—Martha Perry Lowe in Boston Transcript.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

Awakening from a state of lethargy. Comte Raymond de Villemere beheld his doctor gazing on him sadly.

"Saved once more!" breathed the comte, and he smiled as he stretched out his arms.

"My poor friend," sighed the doctor.

The sick man stared aghast.

"Pull yourself together," he continued. "You are a man who can stand the truth."

"What do you mean?"

"Your symptoms are those of the nona."

"Of what?"

"A curious plague. When the state of lethargy is over, the patient has three lucid hours, at the end of which he dies suddenly."

"Whew!"

"Now, look here, keep your spirits up, like the plucky fellow you are! After all is said and done life is not worth living for. Goodby—goodby, my poor friend—goodby."

Ten minutes later the comte had risen. Clad in his flannel smoking jacket, he was putting the last touches to his toilet. The doctor had withdrawn that his friend might have time to settle his worldly affairs.

When he had done brushing his mustache and smoothing his finger nails, Raymond chose one of his driest cigars and lit it, while casting a sorrowful look at the others, those which he was not to smoke. Then he threw himself on his divan and began to reflect.

However brave he might be, however fearless of death, Comte de Villemere soon came to the conclusion that his case was a peculiarly aggravating one.

The day before, so soon as he was taken with fever—he had made up his mind to prepare for the worst—he had sent for his lawyer, and for a priest, and destroyed all his letters. Then he had laid down his giddy head and fallen asleep with the conviction that he would not awake again before doomsday.

But now he was like a condemned man, who, after having made sure of a reprieve, found himself suddenly on the way to the scaffold.

Outside the cheery atmosphere of a bright June day the Champs Elysees were alive with a continuing stream of smart carriages. Everything spoke of happiness and health. He himself had never felt so fit, and he was asked to believe that tomorrow there would be nothing left of all this—so far as he was concerned—but a mournful crowd of friends, a trip in a slow jolting hearse and the mumbling of a priest before an open grave.

Tomorrow the joys and friendly ties of his whole life would be gone forever.

While he was finishing his cigar, reclining listlessly on the cushions of his divan, Raymond saw all his life flit past him as in a dream. Nearly forgotten episodes of his childhood cropped up as if they were quite recent. Then in rapid succession his mind dwelt on the many times he had fallen in love between 15 and 25 until he came to the first month of his married life.

How full of unmitigated joy those days had been! Raymond remembered the minutest events of his honeymoon or moons spent in fun and frolic, with pleasant excursions, verging on bachelor's dissipation and freaks which made lively gossip for fashionable folk. Delighted beyond measure by the admiration which his wife excited wherever he took her, he was more madly in love after his marriage than before. He would have been jealous if the mere possibility of such a thing could have been seriously entertained by either of them. And all this passionate love had been brought to an end by a scandalous separation owing to a blunder on his part and a rash escapade of the little comtesse.

By mutual consent they had separated. Yet, strange to say, their love for each other had continued. So far as the world was concerned, their relations were restricted to icy bows whenever they met on the boulevards, but their professed indifference for each other scarcely deceived their common friends.

The idea of dying without having seen once more the woman he loved above all others appeared preposterous to the comte. Studied obstinacy and stern resolve seemed to be altogether out of place when brought face to face with everlasting separation.

What risk did he run now in attempting a reconciliation even if it were not to succeed?

Raymond sprang to his feet, and seating himself before his writing desk scribbled hurriedly a short telegram and sent it off by his valet.

He looked at his watch. He had two hours more to live. The comtesse would have time to come.

Would she come? Would she be touched by a note containing a dying man's farewell? Or, in the relentless dignity of offended woman, would she refuse to forgive even under these solemn circumstances?

The anguish of uncertainty, added to the moral torture, made Raymond wince despite all his nerve and resolution to take his inevitable fate coolly. With something very like terror he eyed the fleeting minutes which separated him from eternity.

Another hour flew away while he was getting ready to die, stopping now and then to muse with melancholy on his past life. He wrote to his mother a very long letter, full of reminiscences of his early life, and as he did so tears came to his eyes.

Suddenly Raymond started at the sound of the electric bell. After a few seconds of wild expectation the door was opened and the servant ushered in—

"Mme. la Comtesse de Villemere!"

He rose from his seat very pale.

"Odette!" he exclaimed.

But the young woman remained standing on the threshold, her features contracted with anger.

"This is a most shameless trick, sir."

"A trick! What do you mean?"

"You wrote me word that you are dying, and I find you up and well, writing your letters. Goodby, sir."

"Odette! Do let me explain. One word only." And as she was leaving the comte snatched up from his desk the letter he was writing to his mother and held it out to her. "Read this before leaving," he gasped.

She took the letter, glanced at the first few lines and then fell on Raymond's neck, sobbing.

"Poor boy! It was the truth."

For a few minutes they remained clasped in each other's arms, full of passion and pain, giving mute expression to the memory of the happy months they had spent together and to remorse for the year of happiness they had lost by their separation.

They sat down close to one another, hand in hand, completely overcome by their feelings.

At last the comte bethought himself of his forefathers, one of whom had climbed the steps of the scaffold in 1793 whistling a tune from the "Indes Galanter."

"Well, never mind," said he, with a smile. "I suppose I ought not to complain. I am dying of a complaint which will be fashionable tomorrow."

But Odette looked at him reproachfully, and he did not continue. Women have no taste for irony.

They chatted about old times, at first almost in a whisper, as if they were in a room where death had stricken down a fellow creature. Then by degrees the remembrance of better days brought to mind a little incident which made their lips smile, while their eyes caught sight on the wall of some object recalling particulars of the life they had led formerly, such as the pictures of a chase, which evoked the sounds of the huntsman's horn as it rent in glowing gladness the November mist, and they dwelt with pleasure on the day when they had cantered side by side, rustling the brown leaves which covered the forest path.

Miniature fans, dusty accessories of charming cotillons, reminded them of a German waltz which they had danced before their marriage and how they had flirted the same evening under the palm trees of the hothouse.

They lived over again their rides in the Bois de Boulogne under the green, shady boughs when they were like two boys out for a spree, breakfasting at the Pavilion Chinois and coming back through the Champs Elysees to take their part in the exuberant life of the gay city. They would part for a few hours yearning to meet again—after being bored at the club and at 5 o'clock tea—in their box at the opera or in the tete-a-tete of their home.

Raymond and Odette were so absorbed by these old souvenirs that they became oblivious of time and of the terrible circumstance which had brought them together again.

The bell rang. They awoke to painful reality and exchanged a horrible look of anguish.

"Dr. Darlois!" announced the valet.

"Why, you do not mean to say you are out of bed?" said the medical man, with an amazed countenance. "I was coming to"—

"You were coming?"

"Well, I don't see why I should not tell the truth now that, thank God, I was mistaken. I was coming to make quite sure you were dead."

"Much obliged," smiled the comte.

"Then he is out of danger?" inquired Odette anxiously.

"There is no question about it. But it is certainly very odd, for the Echo des Cliniques published yesterday an exhaustive description of the nona. Nevertheless pray be assured that I am very happy"—

Unquestionably the doctor was very happy. At the same time if he had told the whole truth he would have admitted that he was rather vexed at having been such a bad prophet.

"Odette," suggested Raymond in a whisper, "do not you think you might ask him to dinner with us in the evening?"—From the French in Strand Magazine.

LIVING A LA JAPONAISE.

Simple and Delightful and Very Cheap Is the Housekeeping In Japan.

I do not know of anything simpler and more delightful than housekeeping in Japan—if you live a la Japonaise. I myself determined to try it, and having found a suitable spot to settle in, on the highest hill in Tokyo, I proceeded to engage a native servant, who was also to be my adviser as to how to furnish my establishment in strictly Japanese fashion. The furnishing was completed in less than ten minutes, and here are some of the principal items of which it consisted: Two foutangs, or thin mattresses, between which one lies at night, and a makura, a wooden pillow, or rather an instrument of torture for the first few nights, furnished my bedroom; a hibachi, or brass brazier, with chopsticks to stir the fire with, and a water kettle made the hall cozy, and a little lacquer table, a foot square and about 6 inches high, with a couple of tiny little plates and a bowl, made the dining room quite complete and replete with every comfort. Two silk cushions were placed in the sitting room for distinguished guests to sit on.

"Ah," said I to my servant, "but do you not think that I shall need something more?" as to my European mind what I had purchased seemed somewhat insufficient to furnish a 12 roomed house.

"No, sir," said he in his broken English, "real Japan gentleman has no furniture." Upon which I began to feel rather sorry to have emulated the "Japan gentleman." Still I thought I would go on for the fun of the thing, and, though I must confess as I went round my new abode my rooms did not look overfurnished, I decided to make the best of what I had got. It is astonishing with how little one can do if one tries and how much better penury is than profusion. When a couple of days had elapsed, I almost began to feel that I had furnished my house too richly! I could certainly have done with a deal less.—Fortnightly Review.

THE WIFE OF MASCAGNI.

Story of the Origin of the Famous Opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

All the world now knows the story of "Cavalleria Rusticana"—how it was submitted to a musical friend, who promptly pronounced it "rubbish;" how Mascagni despondently entered it in the competition for the prize of 2,000 francs ($400) offered by the musical publishers of Milan; how he accepted the prize as a windfall beyond the wildest hopes of a man who, with wife and two children, was existing on 2½ francs a day, writes Olive May Eager in an interesting sketch of the wife of the famous Italian composer in The Ladies' Home Journal.

The subsequent furore in Rome was a revelation, and in answer to a telegram he hurried to the capital in his usual negligee—in fact, his only dress—the clumsy handiwork of a village tailor. Apparently a simple, countrified young fellow, he appeared on the stage before that immense and enthusiastic audience, which cheered him all the more that he was awkward, bewildered, even stupefied, at the reception. The transition was too great, and he felt his brain reel. Sympathizing, admiring faces crowded about him, but something of his everyday life, something more restful, he must have, and that speedily. Rushing home after the performance, he telegraphed for his wife, and also dispatched an incoherent letter imploring her to pick up the children and come to his aid without delay.

She came at once—a plain, quiet body, who, during those tedious years of seclusion and hardship, had deteriorated in appearance and had lost the worldly veneering of her younger days, but nevertheless a true hearted helpmeet for an agitated, fame stricken man. That night she sat in a private box, listening to the wonderful strains and still more wonderful enthusiasm, weeping tears of joy throughout the performance and clapping wildly with the rest upon the appearance of the new genius.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Its Greatest Crush and the Strain It Could Carry.

The great crush on the Brooklyn bridge in the early evening of January 21 was undoubtedly the most severe strain the bridge has ever received from dead weight. For nearly two hours there were fully 2,500 tons of people distributed along the structure at a given time. No greater strain from foot traffic will ever be known, probably, on the bridge. All the bridge authorities declare that it was the largest throng in its history, and a reporter, in describing it, said the people were "packed as close as dried apples in a barrel, only they weren't dry."

A dense winter fog had fallen over the city and harbor. The ferry boats to Brooklyn for nearly an hour had ceased running. It was after 5 o'clock in the afternoon and thousands turned from the ferries to the quicker transit of the bridge. Accidents at either end of the bridge had completely suspended the service of the cars, and then the thousands and tens of thousands turned to the promenade and began a march that was slow and really as dangerous as transit by boats in the thickest weather.

Up around the New York tower the crowd turned and twisted. The women were pale. Scores of men were laughing, half boisterously, as a boy whistles to keep up his courage, and there seemed to be a nervous dread akin to hysteria, pervading the entire crowd. Out on the center of the bridge the crowd was ominously silent. Really weird was the situation.

The crisis was reached at the Brooklyn tower. There the crowd had to go down a flight of steps, and there was the greatest danger of falling. Had one women become hysterical there and fainted nothing could have prevented a trampling to death. That throng could not be stopped any more than a river can be stopped when any one falls into it. No one did faint and no one fell.

I asked Superintendent Martin, of the bridge, whether he had made any computation of the strain the bridge had undergone on those two hours, from 5.30 until 7.30 o'clock, and he said he had not, because there seemed to be no necessity for it. Each cable of the bridge is able to withstand a strain of 12,000 tons, and the strain from the crush, estimating the 40,000 persons on the bridge at one time at an average weight of 125 pounds, would be only 2,500 tons. He said, however, that the conduct of the people illustrated wonderful self control, and he had no doubt that if the crash had come in the early days of the structure a panic would have resulted, and the loss of life would have been greater than on the opening day of the bridge.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "The Gates of Heaven."

TEXT: "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; on the west three gates."—Revelation xxi., 13.

The Cashmere gate of Delhi, where converged a heroism that makes one's nerves tingle, the Lucknow gate, still dented and scarred with sepoy bombardment, the Madeline gate with its emblazonry in bronze, the hundred gates of Thebes, the wonder of centuries, all go out of sight before the gates of my text.

Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the existence of which many have doubted. Standing on the wharf and looking off upon the harbor and seeing the merchantmen coming up the bay, the flags of foreign nations streaming from the topgallants, you immediately make up your mind that those vessels come from foreign ports, and you say: "That is from Hamburg, and that is from Marseilles, and that is from Southampton, and that is from Havana," and your supposition is accurate. But from the city of which I am now speaking no weather-beaten merchantmen or frigates with scarred bulkhead have ever come. There has been a vast emigration into that city, but no emigration from it, so far as our natural vision can descry.

"There is no such city," says the undevout astronomer. "I have stood in high towers with a mighty teleseope and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and caverns in the moon, but no towers have ever risen on my vision, no palaces, no temples, no shining streets, no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and that the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said, and He ought to know, "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment, but "I go to prepare a place for you." The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust, it must have something to tread on. If my hand is to be reconstructed, it must have something to handle. If my eye, having gone out in death, is to be rekindled, I must have something to gaze on. Your adverse theory seems to imply that the resurrecte l body is to be hung on nothing, or to walk in air, or to float amid the intangibles. You may say if there be material organisms then a soul in heaven will be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments, but I answer, Did not Adam and Eve have plenty of room in the Garden of Eden? Although only a few miles would have described the circumference of that place, they had ample room. And do you not suppose that God, in the immensities, can build a place large enough to give the whole race room, even though there be material organisms?

Herschel looked into the heavens. As a Swiss guide puts his Alpine stock between the glaciers and crosses over from crag to crag, so Herschel planted his telescope between the worlds and glided from star to star until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but sparsely strewn with worlds, and he peers out into immensity until he finds a region no larger than our solar system in which there are 50,000 worlds moving. And Professor Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning there must be somewhere a world where there is no darkness, but everlasting sunshine, so that I do not know but that it is simply because we have no telescope powerful enough that we cannot see into the land where there is no darkness at all and catch a glimpse of the burnished pinnacle. As a conquering army marching on to take a city comes at nightfall to the crest of a mountain from which, in the midst of the landscape, they see the castles they are to capture and rein in their war chargers and halt to take a good look before they pitch their tents for the night, so now, coming as we do on this mountain top of prospect, I command this regiment of God to rein in their thoughts and halt, and before they pitch their tents for the night take one good, long look at the gates of the great city. "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates, and on the west three gates."

In the first place, I want to examine the architecture of those gates. Proprietors of large estates are very apt to have an ornamental gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonary, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary, the bronze gate a representation of intertwining foliage, bird haunted, until the hand of architectural genius drops exhausted, all its life frozen into stone. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. Moslems have inscribed upon their gateways inscriptions from the Koran of the Mohammedan. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ sets His hand to the work and for the upper city swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on, untouched of inspiration. With the nail of His own cross He cut into its wonderful traceries stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone or bronze in that gate, but from top to base and from side to side it is all of pearl. Not one piece picked up from Ceylon banks, and another piece from the Persian gulf, and another from the island of Margarette, but one solid pearl picked up from the beach of everlasting light by heavenly hands and hoisted and swung amid the shouting of angels. The glories of alabaster vase and porphyry pillar fade out before this gateway. It puts out the spark of feldspar and diamond. You know how one little precious stone on your finger will flash under the gaslight. But, oh! the brightness when the great gate of heaven swings, struck through and dripping with the light of eternal noonday.

Julius Cæsar paid 125,000 crowns for one pearl. The Government of Portugal boasted of having a pearl larger than a pear. Cleopatra and Philip II. dazzled the world's vision with precious stones. But gather all these together and lift them and add to them all the wealth of the pearl fisheries and set them in the panel of one door, and it does not equal this magnificent gateway. An almighty hand hewed this, swung this, polished this. Against this gateway, on the one side, clash all the splendors of earthly beauty. Against this gate on the other side beat the surges of eternal glory. Oh, the gate, the gate! It strikes an infinite charm through every one that passes it. One step this side of the gate and we are paupers. One step the other side of the gate and we are kings. The pilgrim of earth going through sees in the one huge pearl all his earthly tears in crystal. Oh, gate of light, gate of pearl, gate of heaven, for our weary souls at last swing open!

When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls
And pearly gates behold;
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong
And streets of shining gold?

Oh, heaven is not a dull place! Heaven is not a contracted place. Heaven is not a stupid place. "I saw the twelve gates, and they were twelve pearls."

In the second place I want you to count the number of those gates. Imperial parks and lordly manors are apt to have one expensive gateway, and the others are ordinary, but look around at these entrances to heaven and count them One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Hear it, all the earth and all the heavens! Twelve gates!

I admit this is rather hard on sharp sectarianisms! If a Presbyterian is bigoted, he brings his Westminster assembly catechism, and he makes a gateway out of that, and he says to the world, "You go through there or stay out." If a member of the Reformed Church is bigoted, he makes a gate out of the Heidelberg catechism, and he says, "You go through there or stay out." If a Methodist is bigoted, he plants two posts, and he says, "Now, you crowd in between those two posts or stay out." Or perhaps an Episcopalian may say: "Here is a liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate. Go through it or stay out," or a Baptist may say: "Here is a water gate. You go through that, or you must stay out," and so in all our churches and in all our denominations there are men who make one gate for themselves and then demand that the whole world go through it. I abhor this contractedness in religious views. O, small souled man, when did God give you the contract for making gates? I tell you plainly I will not go in that gate. I will go in at any one of the twelve gates I choose. Here is a man who says, "I can more easily and more closely approach God through a prayer book." I say, "My brother, then use the prayer book." Here is a man who says, "I believe there is only one mode of baptism, and that is immersion." Then I say, "Let me plunge you." Anyhow, I say, away with the gate of rough panel and rotten posts and rusted latch, when there are twelve gates and they are twelve pearls.

The fact is that a great many of the churches in this day are being doctrined to to death. They have been trying to find out all about God's decrees, and they want to know who are elected to be saved and who are reprobated to be damned, and they are keeping on discussing that subject when there are millions of souls who need to have the truth put straight at them. They sit counting the number of teeth in the jawbone with which Samson slew the Philistines. They sit on the beach and see a vessel going to pieces in the offing, and instead of getting into a boat and pulling away for the wreck, they sit discussing the different styles of oarlocks. God intended us to know some things and intended us not to know others. I have heard scores of sermons explanatory of God's decrees, but came away more perplexed than when I went. The only result of such discussion is a great fog. Here are two truths which are to conquer the world: Man, a sinner; Christ, a Saviour. Any man who adopts those two theories in his religious belief shall have my right hand in warm grip of Christian brotherhood.

A man comes down to a river in time of freshet. He wants to get across. He has to swim. What does he do? The first thing is to put off his heavy apparel and drop everything he has in his hands. He must go empty handed if he is going to the other bank. And I tell you when we have come down to the river of death and find it swift and raging we will have to put off all our sectarianism and lay down all our cumbrous creed and empty handed put out for the other shore. "What," say you, "would you resolve all the Christian church into one kind of church? Would you make all Christendom worship in the same way, by the same forms?" Oh, no. You might as well decide that all people shall eat the same kind of food without reference to appetite, or wear the same kind of apparel without reference to the shape of their body. Your ancestry, your temperament, your surroundings will decide whether you go to this or that church and adopt this or that church polity. One church will best get one man to heaven and another church another man. I do not care which one of the gates you go through if you only go through one of the twelve gates that Jesus lifted.

Well, now I see all the redeemed of earth coming up toward heaven. Do you think they will all get in? Yes. Gate the first, the Moravians come up; they believed in the Lord Jesus; they pass through. Gate the second, the Quakers come up; they have received the inward light; they have trusted in the Lord; they pass through. Gate the third, the Lutherans come up; they had the same grace that made Luther what he was, and they pass through. Gate the fourth, the Baptists pass through. Gate the fifth, the Free Will Baptists pass through. Gate the sixth, the Reformed Church passes through. Gate the seventh, the Congregationalists pass through. Gate the eighth, the German Reformed Church passes through. Gate the ninth, the Methodists pass through. Gate the tenth, the Sabbatarians pass through. Gate the eleventh, the Church of the Disciples pass through. Gate the twelfth, the Presbyterians pass through. But there are a great part of other denominations who must come in, and great multitudes who connected themselves with no visible church, but felt the power of godliness in their heart and showed it in their life. Where is their gate? Will you shut all the remaining host out of the city? No. They may come in at our gate. Hosts of God, if you cannot get admission through any other entrance, come in at the twelfth gate. Now they mingle before the throne.

Looking up at the one hundred and forty and four thousand, you cannot tell which gate they came in. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one glassy sea, one doxology, one triumph, one heaven! "Why, Luther, how did you get in?" "I came through the third gate." "Crammer, how did you get in?" "I came through the eighth gate." "Adoniram Judson, how did you get through?" "I came through the seventh gate." "Hugh McKail, the martyr, how did you get through?" "I came through the twelfth gate." Glory to God, twelve gates, but one heaven!

In the third place, notice the points of the compass toward which these gates look. They are not on one side, or on two sides, or on three sides, but on four sides. This is no fancy of mine, but a distinct announcement. On the north three gates, on the south three gates, on the east three gates, on the west three gates. What does that mean? Why, it means all nationalities are included, and it does not make any difference from what quarter of the earth a man comes up; if his heart is right, there is a gate open before him. On the north three gates. That means mercy for Lapland and Siberia and Norway and Sweden. On the south three gates. That means pardon for Hindostan and Algiers and Ethiopia. On the east three gates. That means salvation for China and Japan and Borneo. On the west three gates! That means redemption for America, It does not make any difference how dark skinned or how pale faced men may be, they will find a gate right before them. Those plucked bananas under a tropical sun. These shot across Russian snows behind reindeer. From Mexican plateau, from Roman campania, from Chinese teafield, from Holland dyke, from Scotch Highlands they come, they come. Heaven is not a monopoly for a few precious souls. It is not a Windsor castle, built only for royal families. It is not a small town with small population, but John saw it, and he noticed that an angel was measuring it, and he measured it this way, and then he measured it that way, and whichever way he measured it it was 1500 miles, so that Babylon, and Tyre and Nineveh and St. Petersburg and Canton and Pekin and Paris and London and New York and all the dead cities of the past and all the living cities of the present added together would not equal the census of that great metropolis.

Walking along a street, you can, by the contour of the dress or of the face, guess where a man comes from. You say: "That is a Frenchman; that is a Norwegian; that is an American." But the gates that gather in the righteous will bring them in irrespective of nationality. Foreigners sometimes get homesick. Some of the tenderest and most pathetic stories have been told of those who left their native clime and longed for it until they died. But the Swiss, coming to the high residence of heaven, will not long any more for the Alps, standing amid the eternal hills. The Russian will not long any more for the luxuriant harvest field he left now that he hears the hum and the rustle of the harvests of everlasting light. The royal ones from earth will not long to go back again to the earthly court now that they stand in the palaces of the sun. Those who once lived among the groves of spice and oranges will not long to return now that they stand under the trees of life that bear twelve manner of fruit.

While I speak an everlasting throng is pouring through the gates. They are going up from Senegambia, from Patagonia, from Madras, from Hong Kong. "What," you say, "do you introduce all the heathen into glory?" I tell you the fact is that a majority of the people of those climes die in infancy, and the infants all go straight into everlasting life, and so the vast majority of those who die in China and India, the vast majority who die in Africa, go straight into the skies—they die in infancy. One hundred and sixty generations have been born since the world was created, and so I estimate that there must be 15,000,000 children in glory. If at a concert 2000 children sing, your soul is raptured within you. Oh, the transport when 15,000,000 little ones stand up in white before the throne of God, their chant drowning out all the stupendous harmonies of Dusseldorf and Leipsic. Pour in through the twelve gates.

Oh, ye redeemed, banner lifted, rank after rank, saved battalion after saved battalion, until all the city of God shall hear the tramp, tramp! Crowd all the twelve gates. Room yet. Room on the thrones. Room in the mansions. Room on the river bank. Let the trumpet of invitation be sounded until all earth's mountains hear the shrill blast and the glens echo it. Let missionaries tell it in pagoda and colporteurs sound it across the western prairies. Shout it to the Laplander on his swift sled. Hallo it to the Bedouin careering across the desert. News, news! A glorious heaven and twelve gates to get into it! Hear it, O you thin blooded nations of eternal winter—on the north three gates! Hear it, O you bronzed inhabitants panting under equatorial heats—on the south three gates!

But I notice when John saw these gates they were open—wide open. They will not always be so. After awhile heaven will have gathered up all its intended population and the children of God will have come home. Every crown taken. Every harp struck. Every throne mounted. All the glories of the universe harvested in the great garner. And heaven being made up, of course the gates will be shut. Russia in, and the second gate shut. Italy in, and the third gate shut. Egypt in, and the fourth gate shut. Spain in, and the fifth gate shut. France in, and the sixth gate shut. England in, and the seventh gate shut. Norway in, and the eighth gate shut. Switzerland in, and the ninth gate shut. Hindustan in, and the tenth gate shut. Siberia in, and the eleventh gate shut. All these gates are closed but one. Now, let America go in with all the islands of the sea and all the other nations that have called on God. The captives all freed. The harvests all gathered. The nations all saved. The flashing splendor of this last pearl begins to move on its hinges. Let two mighty angels put their shoulders to the gate and heave it to with silvery clang. It is done! It thunders! The twelfth gate shut.

Once more I want to show you the gatekeepers. There is one angel at each one of those gates. You say that is right. Of course it is. You know that no earthly palace or castle or fortress would be safe without a sentry pacing up and down by night and by day, and if there were no defenses before heaven, and the doors set wide open with no one to guard them, all the vicious of earth would go up after awhile, and all the abandoned of hell would be up after awhile, and heaven, instead of being a world of light and joy and peace and blessedness, would be a world of darkness and horror. So I am glad to tell you that, while these twelve gates stand open to let a great multitude in, there are twelve angels to keep some people out. Robespierre cannot go through there, nor Hildebrand, nor Nero, nor any of the debauched of earth who have not repented of their wickedness. If one of those nefarious men who despised God should come to the gate, one of the keepers would put his hand on his shoulder and push him into outer darkness.

There will be a password at the gate of heaven. Do you know what that password is? Here comes a crowd of souls up to the gate, and they say: "Let me in; let me in. I was very useful on earth. I endowed colleges, I built churches and was famous for my charities, and having done so many wonderful things for the world I come up to get my reward." A voice from within says, "I never knew you." Another great crowd comes up, and they try to get through. They say: "We were highly honorable on earth, and the world bowed very lowly before us. We were honored on earth, and now we come to get our honors in heaven." And a voice from within says, "I never knew you." Another crowd advances and says, "We were very moral people on earth, very moral indeed, and we come up to get appropriate recognition." A voice answers, "I never knew you."

After awhile I see another throng approach the gate, and one seems to be spokesman for all the rest, although their voices ever and anon cry, "Amen, amen!" This one stands at the gate and says: "Let me in, I was a wanderer from God. I deserve to die. I have come up to this place, not because I deserve it, but because I have heard that there is a saving power in the blood of Jesus." The gatekeeper says, "That is the password, 'Jesus! Jesus!'" And they go in and surround the throne, and the cry is, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessings and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end!"

I stand here this hour to invite you into any one of the twelve gates. I tell you now that unless your heart is changed by the grace of God you cannot get in. I do not care where you come from, or who your father was, or who your mother was, or what your brilliant surroundings—unless you repent of your sin and take Christ for your divine Saviour you cannot get in. Are you willing, then, this moment, just where you are, to kneel down and cry to the Lord Almighty for His deliverance?

You want to get in, do you not? Oh, you have some good friends there. This last year there was some one who went out from your home into that blessed place. They did not have any trouble getting through the gates, did they? No, they knew the blessed password, and, coming up, they said, "Jesus!" and the cry was, "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let them come in." Oh, when heaven is all done and the troops of God shout the castle taken, how grand it will be if you and I are among them! Blessed are all they who enter in through the gates into the city.

Theodore Thomas, the orchestra director, will celebrate his golden jubilee in July. He was born in Hanover sixty years ago and came to America a lad of ten. He played in New York while a youngster as a kind of juvenile prodigy.

A Still Hunt for Ancestors.

It is remarked in New York that Judge Pryor's wife has written for the Century Magazine a paper that she calls "A Search for an Ancestor," and it is said the topic is timely, for ever since Ward McAllister's first social advent the Four Hundred have contained many family units who have been hunting up ancestors, pedigrees and coats of arms. There is, socially, a veritable craze for the latter, and the pedestrian who may linger at booksellers' windows can view a display of crests and mottoes from which coats of arms may be made up by many of the newly rich, whose ancestors really had no arms to their coats. Hunting up ancestors may yet become a prominent social sport among the city swells. Any sort of an ancestor will do when a man is in a hurry for a pedigree.—New Orleans Picayune.

To the North Pole by Balloon.

A Swedish engineer named Andree has proposed to the Academy of Science at Stockholm a plan for getting to the North Pole in a balloon. He wants a balloon that can carry 3000 kilometers of weight, and will remain in the air a month. It is to be filled somewhere near the polar region, and must be, in a measure, dirigible. M. Andree says that a balloon such as he wants can be made, and that Gabriel Yon, of Paris, will furnish it for $10,000. Gas for the inflation of the balloon can be brought put up in cylinders under a pressure of 200 atmospheres, and can be used as wanted. This seems one of the most hopeful propositions for polar exploration that has yet been made.—New Orleans Picayune.

Travelers who have recently visited Jerusalem report that the historic city is now growing in size and population at a rapid rate.

A Belgian Love Market.

A singular and ancieet custom takes place the first Thursday in December every year in the little Belgian city of Arton. This is the celebrated St. Nicholas festival, and its counterpart is probably impossible to find in any country.

Peasants, male and female, enter the city in the early morning, all dressed in their holiday dress and all bent on being married. The young men and women march up and down on the market place, and as soon as a young peasant sees the girl for whom he has a liking he invites her to one of the many cabarets or cafes that surround the market, and here the agreement and conditions for the marriage are talked over.

The young peasant is always attended by an important personage, called "the spokesman." This man enjoys the confidence of both parties; he knows the qualifications of every young peasant and how much of a marriage portion each girl is provided with. It is he who does the talking for both parties, and if an agreement is entered into and a wedding is the result he receives a certain part of the wedding portion, a new high hat and a pair of boots.

As soon as a couple are engaged, which must be done before the festival is over, the custom is for a beau to purchase some oranges and candy for his girl, and she presents her intended with a pipe and a package of tobacco.

The origin of this marriage festival is lost in obscurity, but it is faithfully observed by the people of this province year after year.—Washington Star.

A Fort Dodge, Iowa, man drained Owl Lake and began cultivating its bed, 1000 acres. Now several squatters have settled on the land under the homestead act.

Spring Medicine

Or, in other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a universal need. If good health is to be expected during the coming season the blood must be purified now. All the germs of disease must be destroyed and the bodily health built up. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take in the spring. It will help wonderfully in cases of weakness, nervousness and all diseases caused by impure blood. Get Only Hood's Because

"My little girl has always had a poor appetite. I have given her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since I have given it to her she has had a good appetite and she looks well. I have been a great sufferer with headache and rheumatism. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and have gained in strength. My husband was very sick and all run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began to gain, and now he has got so he works every day." MRS. ANNIE DUNLAP, 385 E. 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.

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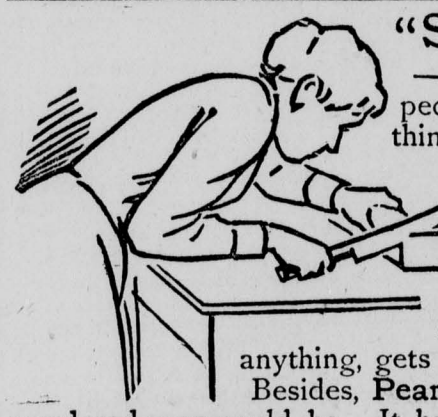

"Shave your Soap"—so the soap makers say, especially if you're washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what is the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut. Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 392 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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"Father of American Watchmaking."

The late Aaron Dennison, who has been styled "the father of American watchmaking," was a man of an unusually sweet spirit. He was interested in his work not merely for its own sake, but for the benefits resulting to his fellow-man. Often he worked late into the night, so late that his loving wife would go and beg him to "wait until to-morrow." One night she said to him: "Are you not going to bed at all? What are you doing?" And he turned and slowly answered: "I am trying to make it possible for every poor man to have a watch"—a result which he very nearly accomplished.—New York Independent.

St. Patrick's.

Two St. Patrick's days in succession—that of 1894 and 1895—have been remarkable for being clear and cloudless. Nevertheless, there were typical wind flurries, and while the old Saint is supposed to have driven out serpents, he has never succeeded in driving out rheumatism and like pains and aches, which hold their own at this time of the year. No, it has been left to another Saint to accomplish this: St. Jacobs Oil, and whenever used for rheumatism it cures promptly. Don't trust the weather, but have a bottle handy all the time.

In Paris the practice of doctoring fruit by coloring is quite common.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Chile proposes to make make the experiment of State management of railways.

UNCLE BOB'S SUNDAY TALK.

A DISCOURSE ON A TYPEWRITER---MACHINE, NOT OPERATOR, WHICH FINDS FAVOR.

Improvements Lighten Labor---His Speed on the New Remington No. 6 About One-third Greater Than on the Old No. 2.

I changed typewriters last week, and am so pleased with the new machine that I cannot help writing about it. Any one who makes "copy" or has much correspondence to do will understand my pleasure when I say that I can do about one-third more work in the same time on the new machine than I could on the old one. It is still a Remington, however, the new No. 6 Remington having displaced my old No. 2, which has done me such good service. The new Remington is certainly a wonderful improvement on anything in the way of writing machines that I have ever tried. The improvements all tend toward greater ease of operation, and simplicity as well as durability of the machine. The cylinder is so placed that the objectionable variation in the alignment, which is sometimes noticed when doing heavy manifolding, is no longer observed, and this improvement is also said to tend toward a greater permanence of the alignment of the machine when doing ordinary writing—something which is easy to believe if one thinks about it for a moment. The handles at each end of the cylinder are also a great convenience, and the ease with which the cylinder can be turned backward or forward without lifting any pawls or other gimcracks is a great advantage, as it enables one to run the paper to and fro in the machine at will. There are three line spacings instead of two, and the greater width of the carriage permits longer lines to be written, thus condensing the work. The new method of hanging the shifting portion of the carriage renders it possible to do away entirely with the outer framework of the No. 2 carriage, and gives an appearance of lightness and elegance to the new machine which the old one lacks. It is not merely an appearance, either. The touch of the new machine has been made even lighter and easier than it is in the older models—no small consideration when one runs a machine, as I do mine, for hours at a stretch, and at full speed, too. The man who pays the bills for ribbons must also rejoice at the new model. By an ingenious change in the mechanism the ribbon is shifted sidewise every time it is reversed, so that the ordinary life of the ribbon is very much prolonged, rendering the machine much more economical to run, and giving a much cleaner and more uniform impression. The carriage is very much lighter to lift, and yet, notwithstanding its increased capacity, is evidently very strongly and durably constructed. The spacing mechanism is also wonderfully improved. The rack of the No. 2 is replaced by a little escapement wheel which works at lightning speed and with unerring certainty, making the machine lighter to run and quicker to act and reducing the wear upon the different parts. The new method of feeding the paper into the machine and controlling its movement cannot be too highly commended. The old rubber bands have disappeared, and in their place is found a series of self-adjusting rubber feed-rolls, which grasp the paper firmly yet lightly and control its motion admirably. It is just as easy to write upon a narrow strip of paper in the new machine as it is upon a wide sheet. The machine is also equipped with novel and ingenious paper guides and envelope holders, which can be so readily adjusted to any part of the cylinder that it is child's play to address envelopes of any size or do other work of the kind. Every change seems to be designed to promote the convenience of the operator and to increase the durability and working qualities of the machine, and I predict a great deal of popular favor for the new model. I have always been enthusiastic about the Remington, because, after experimenting with nearly every other make on the market, I became satisfied that it was constructed upon the right principles and in the right manner, and can always be relied upon to do what is claimed for it. Now that the No. 6 is on the market I think it is economy for users of writing machines to substitute it for older models.—*New York World.*

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., November 12, 1894.

CLAIMANTS FOR MILLIONS.

Facts About the Minch and Metzinger Estates in Holland.

Before the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" waste any more time and money in prosecuting their claims to certain enormous estates said to be situated in Holland, we desire, says the New York Times, to direct their attention to something. The Metzinger "heirs" believe they are very soon to obtain possession of their estate of $240,000,000. The Cleveland Leader says:

"The fortune is located in Holland, and is waiting the perfecting of the international legal requirements, and final proofs of the heirs, to be surrendered to the American claimants. It is estimated at $240,000,000. It is in charge of trustees, under the direct supervision of the Holland Government, which exercises over the trust such control as the German Empire exercises over the historical Guelph fund."

This is very good, continues the Times. The property has grown to $240,000,000, we are told, from a fortune of $55,000,000 left by one Theobald Metzinger, who died a bachelor in 1740. The leading "heirs" (there are about 200 in all) appear to be a bank officer in Pittsburg and his brother, who is connected with a Pittsburg gas company. The latter says:

"We shall lay the subject before the Department of State at Washington, and have the Secretary make official representation of our rights to the Holland Government. Senator Quay and Congressman John Dalzell will be retained as our legal representatives."

The Minch estate is only $50,000,000. Three brothers came to this country from Holland "about 140 years ago." Two of them were drowned soon after their arrival, and the other settled in the town of Catskill, N. Y. The descendants of his two daughters now claim the estate of his father which has been "neglected" for a hundred years, more or less. There are two groups of heirs, one led by a resident of Jersey City and the other by a Brooklyn policeman. Claimants are to be found in Hoboken, Newburg and Binghamton. We are assured by one of our esteemed contemporaries that a lawyer of this city brought back "from Europe, in 1879, documents showing" that "the Government of Holland had admitted the validity of the claims" of these "heirs."

The Metzinger and Minch claimants should read a report sent to the State Department a few years ago by our Minister to The Hague, Mr. Bell. It is this to which we direct their attention, and if they shall induce Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell to call upon Mr. Gresham in their interest, we presume that the Secretary wil lay the report before these influential gentlemen.

Other claimants had been inquiring about other mythical properties, and their frequent appeals had led the Minister to make an investigation, Mr. Bell was convinced, he wrote, that systematic fraud was being practiced upon Americans "by scheming sharpers who make a living by keeping alive and warm the excitement about the existence of unclaimed estates in Holland for American heirs." He had applied to the Government for information, and he set forth as follows the result of this action:

"It appears from the reply of the Foreign Office that the legislation of this country (Holland) has effectually and finally disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented and proved before the Commission of Liquidation established in 1852. There has, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to 1852."

In another part of the same report he described the law of 1852, which provided for the escheating of all unclaimed estates within a specific time, and thus repeated the foregoing assertion:

"The law has effectually and finally disposed of all unclaimed funds and estates in this country originating prior to March, 1852. There has, therefore, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to that date."

We advise the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" to become familiar with this document. They can save time and money by examining it. We presume they can procure a copy from the State Department if they ask for it.

FOUGHT AT BAY IN A BARN.

A Murderer Kills a Policeman and Wounds Another and Two Colored Men.

Brit Glenn, commonly known as "Kid Charley," a colored gambler and desperado, fought for his life in a barn in an encounter with the police at Jacksonville, Fla. As a result two men are dead and three wounded, one of them mortally.

The killed are: Napoleon Stucks, a colored porter employed in Ricker's saloon, shot in the throat and his neck broken; Edward Minor, policeman, shot through the heart.

The wounded are: Jim Clemons, a colored man commonly known as "Rag Jim;" shot in right thigh, artery severed; James Minor, Lieutenant of Police; shot in the right ankle, wound slight. Colored bootblack, name unknown; shot in the right thigh, wound slight.

Stucks was the first man killed by Glenn, and it was while resisting arrest that he killed Policeman Minor and wounded the others. Stucks was killed in the "Rabbit Foot" saloon, a notorious drive.

SHOT DOWN AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

At Wichita, Kan., Walter Scott Kills His Wife and Himself.

Walter Scott shot and killed his wife in the entrance of the Christian Church at noon at Wichita, Kan., and then placed the pistol in his mouth and fired a bullet into his brain. Both died instantly. Scott was twenty-one years old and his wife nineteen.

The shooting took place just as the worshipers were leaving the church, and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Scott and his wife were married two years ago, but the young man's dissipated habits caused his wife to leave him. Recently Scott decided to reform, and attended religious service.

After the congregation was dismissed and the people were leaving the edifice, the murderer and suicide met his wife, who was accompanied by her father. He pleaded with her to return to him, but Mrs. Scott declined to accede to his wishes. Immediately following this declaration Scott drew his revolver and fired.

Ex-Confederates Honor the G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff, of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with the department encampment of the Grand Army covering Georgia and South Carolina, were given a public reception at Atlanta, Ga., by the Mayor of the city and the Confederate Veterans' Association.

General Clement A. Evans, State Commander of the Confederates, made the welcoming address, abounding in expressions of fraternity.

We Make the Best Armor Plate.

Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, says that America is ahead of all other countries in the art of making armor plate.

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

"The Pleasure of Killing."

Captain C. A. W. Donovan, who has recently made a hunting trip through Matabeleland, Africa, has written a book describing his experiences. He betrays in the most delightfully naive way that delight in slaughter for slaughter's own sake which is characteristic of many nominally civilized huntsmen. Here is a fine illustration of this peculiarity:

"While crossing Spring-bok Flats, we had a great hunt after a troop of the nimble little bucks which give the district its name. It was a pretty sight to see them galloping along and making the marvelous springs into the air from which their name is derived. To watch them thus was to me—to whom everything was new—almost as interesting as to shoot them. I should have enjoyed another day after them, as the open country in which they delight makes it possible to watch every turn, twist and jump of the herd. And, after all, seeing new animals in their natural condition is almost equal to the pleasure of killing them."

New Tannic Acid Roots.

It is stated that certain parties in California have commenced the cultivation of yellow dock, as the roots contain thirty-two per cent. of tannic acid. This is supposed to take the place of oak bark for tanning purposes. But why cultivate this weed, says the Redding Free Press, when there are thousands of acres of manzanita, whose leaves make the finest kind of tanning.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The tenement district in New York City contains 44,900 more people than Oregon.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Photography by Phosphorescence.

In the field of lighting by phosphorescence we reach hitherto untrodden ground. Phosphorsescent light has been associated with the idea of "cold light," or the property of becoming luminous with the omission of the intermediate step of combustion, as commonly understood. As a physical action, we know it in the light of the firefly, which Professor S. P. Langley rates at an efficiency of 100 per cent., all its radiations lying within the limits of the visible spectrum. By means of the Teslaic currents phosphorescent light strong enough even to photograph by has been obtained; and the picture, representing the inventor himself, is the first portrait or photograph of any kind ever taken by phosphorescent light. A bulb whose light-giving member is coated with sulphide of zinc treated in a special way was rendered phosphosecent by means of current obtained from a high-frequency transformer coil. The current used was alternated or oscillated about 10,000 times per second. The exposure was about eight minutes.

The other picture, that of Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), was taken a few weeks later—early in 1894—with the aid of the same bulb, and with an exposure of about ten minutes. In order to test more closely the actinic value of phosphorescent light, some bulbs subject to high frequency currents were photographed, or, if we may coin a new word, "phosphographed," with a somewhat longer exposure. One bright pair illustrated utilize sulphide of zinc in some form for luminosity. The third bulb, seen faintly to the left of them, has a coating of sulphide of calcium. Athough, judged by the eye, it glowed with a brightness fully equal to that of the other two, the actinic value was evidently much less. It is, perhaps, needless to say that these demonstrations invite to an endless variety of experiments, in which investors will find a host of novel phenomena awaiting them as to phosphorescence and fluorescence produced with electrical currents.—Century.

Feeding Sweet Potatoes to Mules.

Mr. W. G. Hinson, of James Island, S. C., has been writing to the newspapers in reference to his experiments in feeding his horses and mules with sweet potatoes. There are two other farmers in the same neighborhood who are utilizing their potatoes in the same way. These gentlemen are not doing it from necessity, but as a matter of farm economy, and are well pleased with the experiment. According to the estimate of Colonel T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, it takes three bushels of potatoes to equal in nutriment one bushel of corn, but even if it took four the cost of feeding on the potatoes would be far less. It is well known that a dry summer is very favorable to potatoes, and just the opposite for corn, and this fact ought to induce every farmer to plant them more largely.—New Orleans Picayune.

Now Comes Plaid Paper.

Fashions in stationery change in a way that is fairly kaleidoscopic. Just now, says an exchange, plaid note paper in delicate pink and blue is found upon the desk of the fashionable woman who dares lead where others fear to follow. Plaid paper is probably the product of the prevailing Scotch infatuation that infests everything, even to the daily menu.—New Orleans Picayune.

An Arctic Expedition.

A West Greenland expedition has been arranged for the season of 1895. The prominent organizers are from New York and Brooklyn. Philadelphia, Boston, Princeton and Chicago will also furnish scientists, money and supplies. The committee under whose auspices the expedition has been started consists of Cyrus C. Adams, who was Lieutenant Peary's right-hand man; Professor William Libbey, of Princeton; Professor T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago; Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, and Professor Franklin W. Hooper, of the Brooklyn Institute.

The plan is to charter a whaling steamer capable of accommodating ten scientists exclusive of the crew. She will leave St. John's about the middle of June, cruise along the western Greenland coast, thence to Peary's headquarters in McCormick's Bay to bring him and his comrades home. The expenses of the expedition will amount to $10,000. They will be met by contributions of $1000 from ten institutions of learning, and each institution will send a representative.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps and languorous looks tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source—impure blood, and impure blood starts in the digestive organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease-germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

THE IMPERIAL GRANUM IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

WANTED in Every TOWN a young MAN able to write a plain hand. Address for particulars TOMPKINS BROS. & CO., 4874 8th Ave., New York.

USUAL PRICE, $15.00 AERMOTOR Price $7.50

The AERMOTOR ANTI-FREEZING THREE-WAY FORCE PUMP has a few castings to break, has a very large air chamber, has a very large spout opening, has a windmill shut-off lever attached, and can be furnished by any dealer this side of the Rocky Mountains at the above price. Of course, it is better to go to an Aermotor agent for them. It is always better to go to an Aermotor agent for anything you may want which he handles. As a rule he is a first-class, live, reliable, wide-awake fellow; that is the reason he is an Aermotor agent. It is doubtful if, in our entire list of thousands of agents, you can find one slow, stupid, behind-the-times fellow. We furnish also a SPECIAL AERMOTOR FORCE PUMP AT $4.50, BETTER THAN USUALLY SOLD AT $8 OR $10. Send for our Pump Catalogue. Buy nothing but an Aermotor Pump, and do not pay more than Aermotor prices for it. We protect the public. We furnish it good goods at low prices. We have established twenty branch houses in order that it may get goods cheaply and promptly. You consult your own interests by insisting on not only Aermotor prices but Aermotor goods at Aermotor prices. Be sure and see our offer next week of a $40 Feed Cutter at $10. AERMOTOR CO., Chicago.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

There are quite a good many cases of grippe in town.

Mrs. T. F. Postlethwaite visited friends in Rock Hill over Sunday.

Ord Miller, of Philipsburg, circulated among his friends in town last week.

Miss Currence Briggs, of Orbisonia, visited friends in this place on Sunday.

Thomas Stratford is the owner of a brand new cycle, which is a birthday gift.

Rev. Joseph Gray, of Mapleton, was the guest of friends here on Friday and Saturday.

Paper hangers Bolinger and Campbell are papering the American house throughout.

B. S. Rumberger, of Petersburg, was in town looking up his political interests on Tuesday.

County Commissioners Garner and Grove were in town on official business on Thursday.

John Jenkins has accepted a position in Altoona, and expects to remove his family in a short time.

George Appleby started on Monday for Curwensville, where he is employed as engineer in a quarry.

J. Harry Shaver and C. Stratford, of this place, have announced themselves as candidates for sheriff and associate judge respectively.

Miss Annie Rummell and Mrs. W. E. Kough are representing the local Y. P. S. C. E., at the district convention being held at Huntingdon.

Anthony Ewing died at the residence of his son, John Ewing, on Tuesday last aged 79 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Rev. Wm. Brill officiating.

CALVIN.

Snow heaps are still visible.

Plowing and sowing oats is the chief employment of our farmers.

Miss Nettie Wright visited her father, E. M. Wright, over Sabbath.

Jacob Bumgardner set Beatty Bros. saw mill last week and in a few days they will be turning out lumber.

A. C. Greenland has purchased Saml. Wilson's saw mill and will move it to John Plummer's farm, near Newberg.

Miss Cora Quarry, who has been living in Huntingdon for the past two years, is visiting at her father's home, Henry Querry.

C. W. Steele, who has been at the State hospital at Harrisburg for several months past, returned to his home on the 6th inst., not much improved.

Hoke Smith, of pension fame, is slicing down pensions for the boys who pointed their guns at him in 1861-5. Several have been cut in this valley.

The M. E. Sunday school elected the following officers for the ensuing year: B. F. Mierley, superintendent; Charlie Steel, secretary; Jennie D. Wright, treasurer; Belle Pheasant, librarian.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 9 A. M., preaching 10.30, Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting 7.30 P. M., at which will be some visitors, and a short program has been prepared. The public is cordially invited to attend.

April 1st has given us some changes as to our citizens and neighbors: Isaac Oakman to Huntingdon; Elmer E. Bowman from Latta Grove to Mrs. Louisa P. Bowman's house; Jesse L. Smith from Buena Vista Mills to U. G. Pheasant's farm; Ed. and Lincoln Bumgardner from Jos. Harbaugh's house to Daniel Mansbarger's house near the grist mill; Samuel F. Steele from D. W. Fink's farm to Geo. Sleeman's saw mill.

CASSVILLE.

H. M. Corbin has painted his boot and shoe store.

J. F. and C. T. Evans made a business trip to Cassville last week.

Judge Clarkson continues to suffer with neuralgia, but is slowly improving.

Mrs. Wesley Wright, of Colfax, visited J. B. Shuman's family last week. She is a very pleasant lady.

G. D. Wood and wife, of Mapleton, passed through this place last Sabbath. Dorsey would make a good sheriff if elected.

J. O. Heaton has remodeled and enlarged his store room and will put in a full line of dry goods as well as increase his stock of hardware and groceries.

Several members of the I. O. O. F. of No. 736 expect to attend the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia next month, at which time the new temple will be dedicated.

The revival at Trough Creek, carried on for two months by Rev. Stine, continues and many are still at the altar. Twelve of the converts joined the Epworth League on last Sabbath.

Martin Hoffman moved to the Odd Fellows' hall, Shuman Cornelius to Geo. M. Green's farm, Chas. Park, of Smith valley, to Jesse Curfman's property next to M. E. church, David Stever to the "Henderson" farm recently purchased by him.

The Y. W. C. T. U. held its regular meeting on Friday evening, at the home of J. B. Shuman and was both pleasant and profitable. A selection by Miss Clemma Hoffman, "The Licensed Saloon," was well given. H. Wilson read "History of Prohibition," and the temperance music made a good program.

TROUGH CREEK.

Master Frank Ginter and "Aunt Pet" Chilcott each had a slight tussel with the grip last week but both seem to be coming out all right.

There are still some sheep-killing dogs in the county. Neighbor Frew had three killed and two injured so badly that they died, recently.

Two of our old-time farmers, Richard Chilcott and D. W. Fink, have taken charge of their farms this spring and are going to show the younger men just how to do farm work.

We have a prospect of a good school at Pine Grove this summer, to be taught by J. G. Dell, of Mapleton, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a success. Geary is a Union township boy who has forged his way to the front by his untiring energy.

W. F. Stitt closed his term of school at Pine Grove last week. Mr. Stitt is one of the teachers who has the ability to teach the practical as well as the contents of the book, thus giving his pupils an idea of the advantage of an education, and whose manners and behavior give him respect.

I think it would be well to have a decision of the Calvin court at its next sitting as to whose duty it is to remove the dead dog that lies close by the main track of our public road. If he is left much longer he will, like the Chinaman's skunk, smell — big, and is liable at any time to cause a run-off or a broken rig, or both.

LATTA GROVE.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy plowing.

There are prospects of a wedding in this vicinity in the near future.

Peter D. Bowman has gone to est Virginia, where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. Maggie Wright, who got hurt a short time ago, we are glad to note, is improving at this writing.

Miss Jennie Querry has departed for Huntingdon, where she will spend the better part of the summer.

Mrs. Hettie Dell, who has been on the sick list for some time, we are glad ta state, is somewhat improved at this writing.

Miss Minnie Bowman, one of our pleasant young ladies, who has been at home on the sick list for some time, returned to Huntingdon, where she has been living. She expects to go to Altoona soon where she will spend the summer.

An Expensive Toot.

The *Guardian*, published at New Castle, the county seat of Lawrence county, in a well written article concerning a case where a barber, John Jones, got drunk and broke a pane of glass valued at 35 cents, tells how Jones went through the avenues, which led to his arrest, trial and imprisonment, and what it cost the tax-payers of the county. The whole thing foots up $135.75. Just how much the attorneys got out of the case is left out of the article, but if Jones or his friends had anything, it is safe to say that what they received would swell the amount considerably. The only good thing connected with the case is the fact that Jones during his 111 days confinement in the conuty jail contracted consumption and will die from the effects. Of course the county will have to take care of him through his sickness and pay the expences of the funeral, but this will be some satisfaction to the men who pay the expences of the county, as Jones won't do so any more. P. S. —It is due to Jones and his friends to say that he had $10 when arrested and wanted to settle, but the official would not have it that way.

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 4, 1895.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.		
To amt. of duplicate	$209 30	
To 5 per cent. additional on $42.73	2 14	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 1 97
" 5 per cent. off $125.08 for prompt payment		6 25
" 3 per cent. for collecting $125.08		3 75
" 5 per cent. for collecting $84.39		4 22
" Treasurer's receipts		195 25
	211 44	211 44

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	209 03	
" 5 per cent. additional on $42.73	2 14	
CR.		
By exonerations		1 97
" 5 per cent. off $125.08 for prompt payment		6 25
" 3 per cent. for collecting $125.08		3 75
" 5 per cent. for collecting $85.39		4 22
" Treasurer's receipts		195 25
	211 44	211 44

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1893-4	23 17	
" " Collector	195 25	
" " licenses	2 50	
CR.		
By vouchers		110 68
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 21
Balance Dr		108 03
	220 92	220 92
Balance in treasury	108 03	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Special Borough Debt Fund.

DR.		
To amt. from 1893-4	83 47	
" " collector	195 25	
CR.		
By vouchers		152 75
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		3 06
Balance Dr		122 91
	278 72	278 72
Balance in treasury	122 91	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.		
Bonded indebtedness	$50 00	
ASSETS.		
Balance in treasury Borough Fund		108 03
Balance in treasury Special Borough Debt Fund		122 91
Liabilities in excess of assets		19 06
	250 00	250 00
Indebtedness of Borough	19 06	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, having been duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of March A. D. 1895.

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
Auditors.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Dwelling House in Mapleton borough, with 4 rooms and cellar. For particulars inquire at this office, or of A. W. Swope, Esq., Mapleton Depot, Pa. 4-3-tf.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room. Good location. Inquire of MARSAALL YOCUM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I have given in charge of M. S. Bowman, of Union township, a cow, and all parties are cautioned to not meddle or interfere with her. W. T. BORING.
Union Twp., March 25, 1895.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
CHAS. STRATFORD.
Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
T. J. C. RIPPLE.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 10.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,
Yours Respectfully,
J. O. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street.

CUT THIS OUT
AND USE IT AS REFERENCE.

The names of all the first-class Rubber manufaturers:

American, Boston, Candee, Colchester, Goodyear Glove, Goodyear Metalic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lycuming Marvel, Myers' New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Woonsocket.

This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

FISHER,
THE BAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,
CAKES
for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.
G. W. FISHER, 417 P n St, Huntingdon.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have such a good thing in Carpets that we wish all to know about it. We bought our Carpets 5 cents per yard, on an average, lower than any dealer can buy who buys less than one thousand rolls. How we accomplish this we shall explain to any one wishing to know. But we did it and now we are going to give our patrons the full advantage of this and much more. We can, therefore, sell Carpets from 5 cents to 15 cents per yard lower than others and propose to do so. We ask all persons throughout the county who are interested in Carpets to fully test the correctness of this claim. You will find an excellent line of all grades to select from. You will find more fine Carpets than ever before shown in this place, including Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes and Axminsters. You will be sure of having your rooms correctly fitted.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and cheapest line we have ever shown.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have just added a fine line of the very latest things in Lace Curtains at up-to-date prices, which we think you will find much the lowest ever offered you.

STRAW MATTINGS.

The best value we have ever had. Nice jointless Matting at 13 cents per yard or $4.80 per roll.

WALL PAPER.

A beautiful line of strictly new designs. All old patterns were closed out at our reduction sale. All the other lines we are accustomed to carry.

C. R. & W. B. McCarthy,
HUNTINGDON, - PFNN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 10, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—George A. Wise is nursing a felon on his right hand.

—The trout season will open April 15th. Get your fishing tackle ready.

—Miss Elvire White, of Alexandria, is visiting among friends in this place.

—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh will deliver the Memorial day address at Huntingdon.

—FOR SALE.—Prime recleaned mammoth and small clover seed. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek. Pa.

—An Easter service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—L. C. Corbin and wife, of Juniata township, spent Saturday and Sunday among friends in this vicinity.

—The Railroad school in Union township closed yesterday. The borough schools will close next Tuesday.

—The pipes of the Crescent Oil company burst near Lancaster a few days ago. About 1000 barrels of oil were lost.

—Elijah White had one of the fingers of his right hand badly lacerated this morning by getting it in the chopper at the mill.

—If by next week we can ascertain where the people of our town are at present living we we will give a list of removals.

—Rev.C.V.Hartzell, of Hollidaysburg, formerly pastor of the Mill Creek M. E. church is suffering from an attack of tonsilitis.

—Governor Hastings has issued a proclamation fixing Thursday April 11, and Friday April 26 to be observed as Arbor days.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., will be installed this evening by D. D. G. M., N. B. Corbin, of Huntingdon.

—Roy and Charles Gillam, of Tyrone, came down to Mapleton Saturday evening and spent a few days among their many friends in this vicinity.

—D. S. Snyder, of Shirley township, a candidate for the Republican nomination for director of the poor, was interviewing our people last week.

—Robert Giffin, of Saltillo, has bought the Robert Sunderland property at Atkinson's Mills and will engage in the poultry business.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

—The Christian Endeavor societies of this county will hold a convention Thursday and Friday of this week at Huntingdon. A good time is anticipated.

—Fruit raisers say their prospective crops are all right yet, and unless there comes much mild weather followed by hard freezing, the yield of fruits is likely to be large.

—Mrs. E. D. Brown, of Maddensville, this county, a former resident of Mapleton, recently spent a short time among friends here and was the guest of Bruce Yocum and wife.

—Quite a number of township and borough people met the commissioners at this place on Monday and but few succeeded in getting a reduction in their assessments.

—The building in the west end of town formerly used by Kendig & Hostetter as a heading factory, was torn down last week and the best of the material was shipped to Huntingdon.

—District attorney H. H. Waite had his right hand severely burned Monday night. A gas jet ignited a calendar in his office and the burn was the result of his attempt to extinguish the flames.

—Wilson Carberry, of Hopewell township, has given bail for his appearance at May court to answer the charge of poisoning two horses belonging to Ross Edwards, of the same township.

—Watches, clocks and jewelry left with Lloyd F. Baker will be repaired properly and at short notice by J. H. Cunningham, Agt., Jeweler, Mt. Union Pa. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

—Miss Mary E. Clarkson, daughter of Hon. David Clarkson, of Cassville, has received a diploma of honorable mention from the board of lady managers of the World's Fair for her skill as a teacher of drawing. Miss Clarkson is employed as a teacher of the art in the Altoona high school.

—A bill to tax old bachelors to maintain an "Old Maid's Home," when the amount shall reach $50,000, is up for passage in the Illinois legislature. It defines a bachelor as being over 32 years of age.

—A bill has passed the house at Harrisburg prohibiting the killing of wild deer in the state for a period of five years and making it a misdemeanor to transport, sell or have in possession during that period.

—The Tyrone Iron company has made a general reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of its employees in all the departments and in consequence the works are closed pending agreement and settlement of the differences.

—E. Guy Rex, teacher of No. 2 school, left last Friday evening for Millersville state normal school to resume his studies. The best wishes of many friends go with him. J. Harvey Tate, of Mill Creek, is teaching out Mr. Rex's term.

—At the reorganization of the M. E. Sunday school the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: Geo. W. Wright, superintendent; L. L. Parker, assistant superintendent; F. H. Logan, secretary; H. H. Swope, treasurer; George Brumbaugh and Emory Neice, librarians.

—While A. T. Coder's family were in town attending church Sunday morning some person entered their house north of town by forcing a window open and took therefrom a watch, chain, new hat and some money. The money was obtained from the children's banks, which were broken open.

—John G. Gillam has had the second floor of his store room fitted up for a hall and has leased it to the Mapleton band. We venture the assertion that there is not a finer finished or more commodious band room between Altoona and Harrisburg. Mr. Gillam has also had a handsome porch built in front of his residence.

—Prof. W. J. Swigart, weather observer, of Juniata college, furnishes us the following record of the weather for the month of March: Mean temperature, 37.5°; maximum temperature, 62°; minimum temperature, 10°. Total precipitation, 1.43 inches; total snowfall, 9 inches. Number of clear days 1, partly cloudy 27, cloudy 3.

—The Juniata house at this place is again in charge of Levi Wright's family. The house has been thoroughly renovated and most of it refurnished. The reputation of Mr. Wright as a host is sufficient guarantee that the table will be well provided for. We are pleased to know that the house has been liberally patronized during the past week.

—Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds —Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, tha it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Dr. W. C. Stubbs was arrested in Altoona a few days ago charged with unlawfully pretending to be an officer acting under the authority of the United States. He was given a hearing on Monday. No evidence was adduced which would lead to a conviction and he was dismissed with a recommendation to talk less and confine himself more closely to the truth in the future.

—It is rumored around town lately that several capitalists of this county intend to build an electric road from Mt. Dallas to McConnellsburg this summer. The people who contemplate doing so have the money and are only waiting until an agreement is made with the turnpike company for the purchase of the right of way over their road. The names of the projectors are withheld for the present and will not be announced until certain contracts are signed.—*Everett Republican.*

—D. H. Foster has leased the room recently occupied as a band hall and has commenced therein the manufacture of washing machines of which he is the inventor. Mr. Foster's washer is one of the most simple and yet the most complete devices for washing clothes that we have ever seen. With it a child can do the washing for a family and consider it sport. A number of Mapleton people have tried the washer and all who have used it pronounce it to be just the thing.

—B. S. Rumberger, of Petersburg, a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, was looking up his interests in this vicinity on Monday. Mr. Rumberger is an old Republican war horse and if nominated he will be elected. He has the ability to make a capable official.

—As was announced in the ITEM last week, the borough authorities on Friday received a hundred bushels of lime which was distributed gratuitously, each family in the town receiving half a bushel. The effects of it are already being seen, as more white-washing has been done since that time than was ever before done in a like period. Let the good work go on. Clean up, and don't forget to purify cellars, closets, drains and sinks.

—The fire in the Everett Furnace was banked on Monday night for an indefinite period. We do not know just where the trouble is, but understand that an overstocked iron market, and inability to realize on product, has much to do with the suspension. Occupants of furnace houses will be given employment about the plant, but other employees are at liberty to seek and find employment wherever they can.—*Everett Republican.*

—E. O. Rogers and B. F. Ripple, assignees of Simpson Musgrave, recently sold the farm of the assignor in Shirley township, containing 57 acres, to Samuel Starr, of Orbisonia, for $4600. At the same time they sold the Musgrave horses, on which they realized about $1200. The celebrated horse Prose was purchased by S. O. Fraker, of Orbisonia, for $367. The horses are of Hambletonian strain, but owing to the hard times they sold very low.

—Governor Hastings has signed the Fow bill, abolishing the form of oath by kissing the book. It provides three ways to take an oath, laying hand on open book, uplifted hand, and holding book in hand. The approval of this bill abolishes a law almost as old as this nation. Mr. Fow's bill was endorsed by the state board of health because of the great danger of spreading infectious diseases by the indiscriminate kissing of the Bible by witnesses and others in criminal courts.

—An exchange says: "Owing to a law in Vermont protecting deer until the year 1900, the deer have multiplied so rapidly as to become a nuisance, eating the farmers' crops and even breaking into gardens. High fences, which will keep cattle out, are no protection against deer. It is probable the legislature will be asked to repeal the existing law." Wonder if the law recently passed by our legislature in respect to the killing of deer will have a similar effect.

Bawden--Bence.

Married, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frances E. Bence, Three Springs, Pa., March 28, 1895, Rev. Edward A. Bawden to Miss Margaret J. Bence. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. J. Bawden, of the Philadelphia M. E. conference, assisted by Rev. L. D. Ott, pastor at Three Springs. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, P. H. Bence, Esq., the wedding was very quiet, none being present but the parents and sister of the groom and a very few relatives and intimate friends of the bride. Miss Bence, who is well known in the county, has but recently graduated at the Methodist Episcopal college at Hackettstown, N. J., and has every qualification for the sphere she has been called upon to enter. The groom is a graduate of the Wesleyan University and is one of Philadelphia's most promising young ministers. The happy couple left immediately for a short visit with the groom's parents, after which they will be at their home in North Philadelphia.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

Marvelous Results.

From a etter written by Rev.J.Gunderman, of Dimondale,Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with neumonia succeeding all grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing wond last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she coud not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Atlantic Express Wrecked.

A Harrisburg dispatch gives the following account of the accident which happened to Atlantic express Monday morning:

"The Pullman section of the Pennsylvania railroad Atlantic express east, due in Philadelphia at 12.17, was running at the rate of forty miles an hour at Bailey's Station, twenty miles west of Harrisburg, this morning, when the engineer saw just ahead of him a five-ton rock detach itself from the loose soil on the right bank and roll down upon the track in the path of the train. He did not have time to think before the crash came and the train came to a halt. The locomotive, a large-sized engine, the pride of the Middle division, was smashed and several of the Pullman cars went off the track, but when things had quieted down it was found that beyond a few bumps and bruises nobody was hurt. The track was torn up for some distance but the repair hands were at once set to work and had things fixed up in a few hours.

A special train brought the passengers to this city and shortly after noon those east-bound took their departure. Engineer John Smith was slightly injured. Baggage master Funk was bruised about the face and one passenger had an ankle sprained.

School Report.

The sixth and last month's report of Railroad school: No. enrolled, 32; per cent. of attendance, 93. Pupils who missed no time during the month: Edith Cowher, Rillie Skipper, Olive Coder, Annie Anderson, Rosie Anderson, Maggie Patterson, Agnes Grove, Sadie Cowher, Clarence Coder, Elbe Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley, Charley Cowher, Vance White, Samuel Anderson, Jno. Patterson, Geo. Stitt, Charley Stitt. Pupils who attended every day during the term: Olive Coder, Clarence Coder, Elbe Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley.

R. A. RAMSEY, Teacher.

Pine Grove Normal School.

The undersigned will conduct a session of select, or normal, school at Pine Grove, near Colfax P. O., beginning April 29, 1895, and continuing eight weeks. The house is beautifully situated in a grove of white pine in the head of Trough Creek valley, about 3 miles west of Mapleton. For particulars address J. G. DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Sale Register.

TUESDAY, April 16, the heirs of Mrs. Mattie Stever, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of the deceased, in Mapleton, 1 Silver Harp range, cooking utensils, tables, chairs, heating stove, Singer sewing machine, lot of rag carpet, oil cloth, mirrors, beds, kettles, clothes rack, jars, crocks, tubs, wringer, stands, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Four Big Sucsses.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B. O'Connor & Sons

—Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Matchless Values!

Do you know our prices are ROCK BOTTOM, and goods first-class (no auction trash). Our Dry Goods department this year will be complete in the line of staples. I will continue to sell that well-krown brand Lawrence L L, 4-4 unbleached muslin at 4 cents—elsewhere 6 and 7 cents. I carry a line of

Hats and Caps,
Notions & Groceries.

I will make a specialty this season of Lake Fish and our prices will be extremely low for first-class stock. (Fish are higher than last season.) Solicitiing a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. L. HOUCK,

CASSVILLE, - PA.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Thro' the gloom and chill of winter
Breaks the sun,
Freeing every brook and river
Till they run
Merry, sparkling, on their way;
Frost and ice have had their day;
Birds on budding branches play;
Cold is done.

Echo hears the sweet bells ringing,
Far and near;
Children's voices blend in singing
Carols clear.
Gracious calm pervades the air,
All the earth seems glad and fair,
Flowery fragrance everywhere
Brings us cheer.

Sorrowing eyes begin to brighten—
Faith is born.
Hearts weighed down with sorrow lighten,
Once forlorn.
"Risen," again the children sing;
"Risen," the glad bells seem to ring;
"Risen," e'en death has lost its sting—
Easter morn!

—Emily Louise McIntosh.

AN EASTER SURPRISE.

NOT long after the services had ended Dr. Savinggrace came out of St. Simon's Church with a thoughtful look on his face, and speaking a few words o a bevy of bright faced girls assembled in the vestibule relative to Easter, passed on and across the church grounds to the rectory beyond.

"They have been in consultation again," said Betty Pert. "I never knew Dorothy Danforth to take such an interest in the Easter decorations before."

"We don't have a new and unmarried minister every year," laughed Lettie Sloane. "If Dorothy wants to make a dead set she would be wiser if she were a little more discreet. The poor man seems dreadfully worried about it."

"I hope she didn't propose to him," exclaimed Betty. "This is not leap year."

The other girls laughed.

"I think your comments are mean," said Kittie Faithful, a demure little miss who had not joined in the laugh. "I know Dorothy is taking more interest this year than usual, but so are you all, for that matter, and it is not

PASSED ON TO THE RECTORY BEYOND.

wise to throw stones, even if one does not live in a glass house."

"I'm sure I don't live in a glass house, anyway," spoke up another of the party. "Dr. Savinggrace is a very nice man, but entirely too sobersided to suit me. Come, girls; let us go before he comes back, or we will be charged with waiting to waylay him next, and that would be awful," and the girls tripped off down the street, chatting and laughing as they went along.

Easter morning came bright and beautiful, and St. Simon's large and fashionable congregation turned out in full force, bringing with it the usual quota of strangers and friends that such an occasion calls forth. The decoration were extremely handsome and the new costumes were numerous and attractive. In Mr. and Mrs. Danforth's pew, besides themselves, Dorothy and a younger sister, were two gentlemen in the uniform of the United States Army, one of whom was soon recognized as Captain Danforth, Dorothy's brother, who was stationed in New Mexico, and the other one was afterwards discovered to be Colonel Parrot, of the Captain's regiment.

The services passed off harmoniously, the music was beautiful, the sermon pleasing to the assemblage and the moment had arrived for the final burst of rapturous melody after the benediction, when Dr. Savinggrace, looking toward the body of the church, said:

"The parties to be united in wedlock will please come forward."

And to the astonishment of the congregation, and especially of the bevy of girls and their friends who had made comments regarding Dorothy's interest in the Easter decorations, that young lady, taking the arm of her father, followed by Colonel Parrot and mother and her brother and her sister, marched up to the altar rail. Here the party readjusted itself and Dorothy and Colonel Parrot were speedily made one by the services of the church and the blessing called down upon them by the "young and unmarried minister" with whom she had recently been in such frequent consultation.

Then came the burst of music, and, as the newly-wedded pair halted at the foot of the altar steps, the congregation recovered itself and the friends pressed forward to offer congratulations.

"Did you ever hear of such a trick!" exclaimed Betty Pert to her companions after they had got through with their congratulations. "It wasn't the Doctor after all."

"Of course it wasn't," said Kitty Faithful, "and you had no right to intimate that she was after him. It is announced that the Colonel has to get back to the West to fight Indians or something, so they intend to leave on the evening train and that there is to be a reception from 2 to 5. I suppose, of course, you all intend to go."

"Why, certainly," said Betty. "We wouldn't miss the reception for the world; would we, girls? And wasn't Captain Danforth just too handsome for anything?'"—New York Press.

An Old English Easter Custom.

There has been a lively discussion of the ancient custom of "lifting" and "heaving" among British antiquarians, and it has come to light that women were lifted by the men and men lifted by the women on Monday and Tuesday after Easter Sunday. The practice is supposed to have been a rude memorial of the resurrection. Women met in the street or elsewhere on Easter Monday were seized and tossed in the air. Kissing sometimes accompanied the lifting, and was sometimes the penalty of exemption. Next day the women treated the men in like fashion, and exacted a fine of sixpence for each man spared. Edward I. was caught in his bed, about 800 years ago, by seven ladies of the court, and made to pay a fine of £14 before the ladies promised to desist from heaving the royal person. There seems to be a trace of this old custom in the schoolboy game of "carrying out the teacher" upon one day of the year. This custom prevails in certain parts of the United States, and the master who resists is likely to have a rude encounter with his pupils.

Eggs and Easter.

"Eggs have become the type of the Easter festival," says a dealer, "but they were first used by the pagans as the symbol of spring, whose name, Eostre, the Christians took for their festival. Naturally, the egg symbolized the resurrection of Jesus, who, according to one old writer, 'broke forth from the grave as a chicken from the shell.' In early times the eggs were all colored red to typify the blood of redemption. As the early church prohibited the eating of eggs in Lent, and as the heretical hens continued laying the usual fruit, it was a happy thought thus to utilize the surplus product. But before the Christians, the Saxons, the Celtic Druids and the Romans all had their egg worships and egg games. The use of eggs for food, anyway, has been aptly characterized as 'a direct interference with the intentions of Nature.'"

Disputed.

Clara—"Mr. Fiddleback has just been trying to persuade me that I am a perfect Easter belle."

Maude—"Don't you believe it?"

Clara—"No. I told him I had no ring."

Easter Lilies.

Perhaps we cannot spend Easter Sunday better than in longing for its power, the power of His resurrection, for which Paul prayed and which he received. What a power Christ's resurrection was in the soul of St. Paul! In gave him triumph in tribulation. In weakness it made him strong. It made him the noted missionary of the Christian world, eager, enthusiastic, confident, triumphant. Through Christ he could do all things. Where is the power of Christ's resurrection in us? Where is our victory? Where is our mission? What depths of sin are we reaching and cleansing?

Oh, for more Easter lilies, flowers of white peace and fragrant purity, to be massed, not in snowy banks within Gothic walls before consecrated altars, but to be scattered from full hands on bare streets, before dens of vice, in halls where men devise treason against society, in council chambers where premiers plot war! Come out of the church, ye lilies, and ye priests and ye people! Go to the drunkard, the Nihilist, the pauper, the millionaire, and tellt hem of Him who died, who rose again, whose right it is to reign, and whose reign shall bring peace and bliss!

Easter Sunday.

The word "Easter" is from the German "ostern," old Saxony "oster" (rising). Easter is therefore the Christian passover or festival of the resurrection of Christ. The English name for the day is probably derived from that of the Teutonic goddess Ostern, or Eostre, whose festival occurred about the same time as the celebration of Easter. The time of celebrating the festival was a subject which gave rise to heated discussions in the primitive Christian churches. The question was fully considered and finally settled at the Council of Nice in 325 A. D. for the whole church by adopting the rule which makes Easter day the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 21. Commonly speaking, it is the "first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line."

An Easter Suggestion.

The wife had been informing her husband of her needs in the matter of apparel, and he was not disposed to give that heed to it which she fancied its importance and urgency demanded. In fact, he was inclined to poke fun at her.

"Come off, my dear," he said, slangily; "you are talking through your hat."

"Well, if I am," she retorted, with a knock-out blow, "it's a very shabby old one, I am sure."

On Easter-Day.

Shall it be a song or sonnet?
Sooth! it must be something gay;
Bess has got a stunning bonnet
She will don on Easter-day.
I can see her in my fancy
As she marches up the aisle,
With a nameless necromancy
In the sunshine of her smile.

She's the loveliest of lasses
Ever winged a Cupid-dart,
Every gallant, when she passes,
Will have failure of the heart;
Every belle—my word upon it—
Will with jealousy grow gray,
When sweet Bessie in her bonnet
Treads the aisle on Easter-day.

I would give a feudal castle—
(All my castles are in Spain!)
And the wealth of lord and vassal—
(All my wealth is in my brain!)
If I might—to think upon it
Fairly takes my breath away!—
March with Bessie and her bonnet
Up the aisle on Easter-day.

—Irving Gilmore, in Life.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Carlisle signed an order increasing the compensation of Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration at New York, from $5000 to $6000 a year.

From the last daily statement issued by the Treasury Department it appears that the expenditures for the first 280 days of the current fiscal year exceeded the receipts by $42,299,490.

General John G. Farnsworth, of Albany, State agent for New York, died at Washington in the Arlington, from a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1832.

Secretary Herbert sent orders to Admiral Kirkland to proceed with his warships to ports in Asiatic Turkey, where the lives of Christians are believed to be in danger.

Four hundred New England school teachers were "received" in the East Room at the White House by President Cleveland. They were members of an excursion party from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Treasury officials say the condition of the Treasury is better now than at any time during the present Administration.

The members of the President's family left the White House and took up their residence at Woodley, Mr. Cleveland's suburban place, where they were joined by the President later in the afternoon.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, called on President Cleveland at the White House.

The military and naval members of the Board of Engineers to inspect the Nicaragua Canal route and plans were appointed by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert.

Foreign Notes.

Oscar Wilde, the poet, novelist, play wright and apostle of æstheticism, was arrested for immoral practices in London on a verdict being rendered for the defendant in his action for libel against the Marquis of Queensbery.

General Martinez Campos sailed from Cadiz for Cuba; the defeat of an insurgent band at Socorro, Cuba, was reported.

The Chinese at Hai-Cheng fired on a Japanese flag of truce, wounding the flag bearer.

Instead of christening Germany's new ironclad Bismarck the Kaiser named her Aegir, after his song.

United States Minister to Turkey Terrell barely escaped being shot while driving in Constantinople. He will come home on a vacation.

It was said that Japan would demand of China payment of the 400,000,000 yen war indemnity in gold.

The British ship Ethelred, from Boston for Port Antonio, Jamaica, was fired on by a Spanish gunboat off Cape Maysi, Cuba.

The United States Consul at Brunswick Germany, advises American packers to prepare horse meat for export, as it is largely consumed in Germany and is rising in price.

A new Ministry has been formed in Venezuela by President Crespo.

Spain has called out 20,000 of the reserves for her army.

Domestic.

General William Mahone made a deed of trust of a large portion of his Petersburg (Va.) property. The deed is made to secure the payment of indebtedness aggregating about $80,000.

Chief Brennan, of the Chicago Police Department, has resigned.

Thomas M. Grady, Cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $25,000.

At Little Rock, Governor Clark, of Arkansas, spat in the face of Representative Jones, and in an encounter which followed drew a pistol, but did not discharge it. The difficulty was the result of charges that bribery was rampant in the Legislature.

The New York League Club defeated the Yale College nine at baseball in New York City by the score of 7 to 5.

Frauds upon the Government to the extent of $80,000 have been discovered in the mint at Carson City, Nev.

Mrs. Clara Gregory, wife of a longshoreman named Jesse M. Gregory, was shot twice in the head and killed by her husband, in New York City.

There has been organized in New York City a company with $300,000,000 capital to operate telephones all over the United States, in opposition to the Bell Company.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, New York City, Dr. Herman M. Biggs and other prominent physicians praised antitoxine as a remedy for diphtheria. Dr. J. E. Winters attacked it as dangerous and without curative properties.

Masked robbers held up a train in the Indian Territory and shot Express Messenger Jones, inflicting a serious wound. They got about $350, six watches, two diamond rings and other articles of value.

Frederick W. Griffin, the assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank at Chicago, has confessed the embezzlement of $50,000, which he lost in stock speculations.

While putting off freight at Antiquity, Ohio, the passenger steamer Iron Queen took fire from an exploded lamp and was totally destroyed. A chambermaid was burned to death.

Near Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Harry St. John, son of ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, and a member of the last Oklahoma Legislature, shot and killed his wife. He was jealous.

Frank C. Marrin, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with defrauding Mrs. Catharine Barry out of $40,000.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, so long identified with fashionable life, died suddenly at her house in New York City.

Major Andrew Jackson Hamilton, aged fifty-seven, who planned and superintended the famous tunnel escape from Libby Prison, in which 120 Union soldiers secured their freedom, was murdered in Reedyville, Ky. by Samuel Spencer during a drunken quarrel.

Governor Stone called a special session of the Missouri Legislature to consider measures to abolish the legislative lobby and election frauds.

By a vote of 28 to 1 the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Chaumont, N. Y., asked the Rev. William N. Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, to resign.

David M. Stone, the veteran editor of the Journal of Commerce, died at his home in Brooklyn, from enlargement of the heart and catarrh of the stomach. Mr. Stone was born in Connecticut, December 23, 1817.

The Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad was sold at Macon, Ga., at auction for $3,000,000. It was bought by Skipwith Wilmer, of Baltimore, for the bondholders.

George B. Swift, Republican, was elected Mayor of Chicago; his plurality is 45,000; the Republicans have carried St. Louis.

It was reported that the sloop Robinson Crusoe was wrecked in Biscayne Bay, off Florida, and all of her passengers, including William Ziegler, of New York City, and John G. Wells, of Brooklyn, were lost.

Charles F. Warwick was inaugurated as Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR A NICARAGUA CANAL.

Official Exhibition of This Country's Interest in the Project.

INSPECTION OF THE ROUTE.

Three United States Commissioners to Be Conveyed to Greytown for the Purpose of Investigating the Feasibility of the Waterway---Description of the Proposed Course of the Canal.

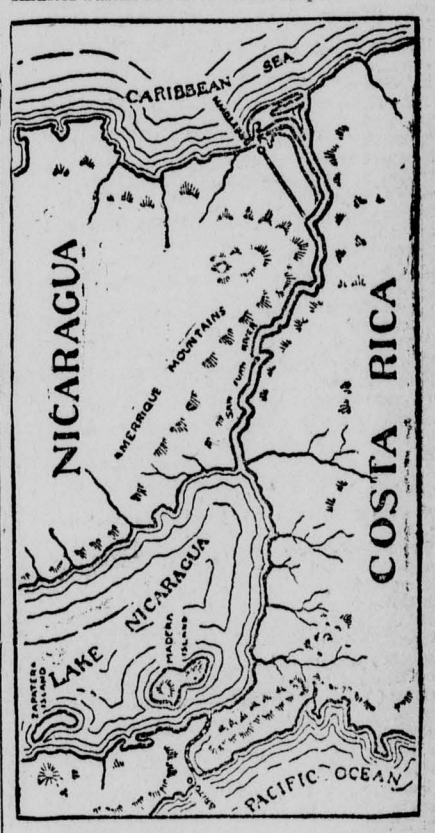
President Cleveland has determined that an official exhibition of the interests of this country in the Nicaragua Canal, which was authorized at the last session of Congress, shall be promptly made, and the Government Commission to examine the canal route, for which the Sundry Civil bill made $20,000 immediately available, is to be sent to Greytown soon on board a United States warship, to emphasize the concern of this Government in the enterprise of American citizens who have been acting under a charter granted by Congress in 1889. The programme of the Administration's action was agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting, when Secretaries Lamont and Herbert were directed to select a member of the corps of Army engineers and one of the Naval civil engineers, who, with a civilian, constitute the board of engineers charged with "ascertaining the feasibility, permanence and cost of construction and completion" of the Nicaragua Canal. This board "shall visit and personally inspect the route of said canal, examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the President on or before November 1, next."

The following persons have been appointed Commissioners to investigate and report upon the feasibility, permanence and expense of the Nicaragua Canal on the route proposed by the construction company: From the Army, Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; from the Navy, Commander U. T. Endicott, Civil Engineer, and from civil life, Alfred Noble, of Chicago, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

ROUTE OF THE CANAL.

Proposed Course By Which the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans Will Be Joined.

San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, on the Atlanta and Brito on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec are the two ends of the proposed ship waterway, employing the San Juan River, Lake Nicaragua, and some smaller basins in the western slope.



ROUTE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"The distance from port to port is 169½ miles, of which 26¾ miles," according to the company's survey, "will have to be an excavated channel, and 142⅝ miles in lakes, rivers and basins. The summit is necessarily Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet above the sea. There will be three locks near either end; the summit level maintained to within 12¾ miles of the Atlantic and extending to within 3½ miles of the Pacific." The whole route is divided into four divisions.

First, the eastern from the sea about 19 miles inland, in three locks to a small basin known as the San Francisco, will lift the westward bound ships by steps of 31 feet into the first foot-hills of the eastern divide, 30 feet higher utilizing a stream called the Deseado, and 45 feet still above through the heaviest cut of the whole course, through the dividing ridge into the valley of the San Juan—or a total rise of 106 feet.

Second, the San Francisco Division includes the next 12½ miles from the San Francisco basin westward, utilizing the course of another small stream, the Limpio, thence by means of flooded valleys, affording a broad waterway to a dam called the Ochoa dam, in the San Juan, where the junction with the river is made. This dam is to hold the level of the river up to the 106 feet, the maximum level reached on the divide, and favors the river way to the lake.

Third, for the River and Lake Division there are to be 121 miles accounted for—that is, to the west shore of Lake Nicaragua. In the river channel a lot of rock blasting will be required to secure the necessary depth and width. Allowance is to be made for the natural drainage of the lake by allowing a fall of 4 feet from the lake level of 110 feet to the minimum river level of 106 feet at Ochoa dam. In the lake considerable mud dredging will be required.

Fourth, the Western Division comprises the remaining 17 miles from the west shore of Lake Nicaragua—9 miles excavation cutting through the western ridge, 5 miles across the flooded Tola basin, and the remaining 3 miles to the Pacific Ocean at Brito, by three locks (Nos. 4, 5 and 6) with lifting distance of from 106 to 114 feet, varying in the last lock according to the rise and fall of the ocean tides.

The estimated time of transit from ocean to ocean is 28 hours for the 169½ miles. The passage of the Suez Canal, 100 miles, requires 24 hours. The cost of all construction is estimated by the company to be $65,084,176.

CHEERING FOR "AMERICA"

Honors to Dr. Smith, Author of Our National Hymn.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ANTHEM.

Exercises Held in Boston's Music Hall---The Author Tells How He Came to Compose the Words---Addresses and Music in Honor of the Occasion---Celebrations in the West and South.

The testimonial to Dr. S. F. Smith, author of the National hymn, "America," took place in Music Hall, Boston, Mass. The hall was well filled at the opening exercises in the afternoon, which consisted of an entertainment for school children.

REV. S. F. SMITH.

Mr. Curtis Gould, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, introducing the venerable author of the favorite hymn, who briefly expressed his gratification at their presence in his honor. Mrs. Smith was also present. There was a chorus of 200 school children. There was also music by Baldwin's Cadet Band and solos by Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker and Joseph L. White. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale and others spoke.

The main celebration came in the evening, when another big audience gathered in Music Hall to listen to addresses interspersed with music. Curtis Guild, Jr., introduced Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, to preside.

In taking the chair, the Governor said that the Commonwealth felt through every nerve and pulse the full significance of this occasion. The Hallelujah chorus was sung by 125 voices from the Handel and Hayden Society, conducted by Carl Zerrahn, after which the Rev. Dr. Smith told anew the story of "America."

Dr. Smith said that, traveling in Italy a few years since with a small company of Americans, he spent a few days in the buried city of Pompeii. In the company was a sister of the Hutchinson family, and after partaking of a frugal meal in one of the excavated baths, it was suggested that it would be appropriate "in that dead and buried city to sing a live hymn"—so we sang one with such fervor that a company of Scotchmen not far away heard us and joined us. Then they all sang "Auld Lang Syne." The added volume of sound attracted a group of a third nationality, and a third National song was sung.

Dr. Smith then told how "America" came to be written. In 1831 Commissioner Woodbridge, of New York, was sent to Germany to inspect the public schools there. He found that a great interest was taken in music, and brought home several music books, placing them in the hands of Lowell Mason. As Mr. Mason had no knowledge of German he asked Dr. Smith to translate some of the songs, so he could write new words for some of the music, as he wished to prepare a choir book for children's voices.

Dr. Smith was looking over this book one day in February, 1832, when his attention was drawn to a tune which he thought particularly appropriate because of its simple, natural movement. The German words were patriotic and he was seized with the thought: "I will write a patriotic hymn of my own." Then and there "America" was composed, written on a scrap of paper. It was composed in less than half an hour and reposed in the folds of a portfolio for a long time before being sent to Mr. Mason, who brought it out on the Fourth of July at a children's celebration in Park Street Church, Boston.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Governors of Iowa and Wyoming, from the Department of the Potomac, Department of Massachusetts G. A. R., and from other organizations.

The ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell constituted the celebration at Chicago in honor of the the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America." Mayor Hopkins and Superintendent Lane of the Chicago public schools were in charge of the ceremony. The bell was rung by a delegation of pupils from the schools, one for each State and Territory of the Union.

After the ringing the gathering joined in the singing of the National hymn, and a telegram appropriate to the occasion was sent to Music Hall, Boston, where the main celebration was in progress.

Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the venerable author of the National hymn "America," was appropriately remembered in Birmingham, Ala., by the pupils of the several public schools. At noon the pupils gathered in the recitation halls of the several buildings and carried out a special programme.

ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Thieves Loot Springfield (Ill.) Postoffice in Sight of Many Clerks.

The Springfield (Ill.) postoffice was robbed of about $8000, a few days ago. It was the neatest and most mysterious job ever done in that city. The amount taken, with the exception of about $30, was in stamps. It was abstracted from the vault in Postmaster Ridgeley's private office while Mr. Ridgeley was absent for luncheon. The loss was not discovered until after 4 o'clock p. m. The thieves used duplicate keys to unlock the office and vault, and they worked so quietly that with a dozen clerks at work on either side of the room no suspicion was aroused.

Central Italy Shaken.

Tuscany, Italy, has been shaken by earthquakes several times. At Tredizio a dozen houses collapsed. Seven dead bodies have been removed from the ruins. At Montepulciano roofs were shaken down and three buildings were wrecked. Two persons were killed and ten or twelve were injured.

Newsy Gleanings.

Spain exports 1,450,000,000 oranges a year.

Montana's gold output in 1894 was $4,500,000.

Great Britain has only 40,000 volunteer soldiers.

The Salvation Army is still stoned in the streets of London.

Britain's belligerent attitude toward France causes concern in Europe.

Relief was given to 137,000 destitute persons in London during the week just passed.

A large deposit of asbestos was recently discovered twelve miles northeast of Dillon, Montana, and can be traced for a distance of 2500 feet.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

William Cæsar Confesses the Murder of Mary Martin in New York City.

The mystery surrounding the murder of the young colored woman whose mutilated body was found in front of the New York Bank Note Company's building at Sixth avenue and Waverley place, New York City, was solved, after the tragedy had remained a three-days' wonder, by the arrest of the murderer and his confession. The murdered woman went by the name of Mary Martin. The murderer was William Cæsar, a West Indian colored men, employed as a porter in Youman's hat store in the Hoffman House. He killed her in a fit of anger in the apartment where they lived, at 148 West Twenty-seventh street. He borrowed a cleaver from a neighboring butcher, and after cutting off her legs returned the cleaver. Then he walked out into a crowded street in the glare of electric light, with her body wrapped in carpet. He carried it to Sixth avenue, passing probably 200 people on the way, and hailed the first Sixth avenue car going downtown. He loaded the body on the front platform, which was well filled with passengers and rode down town as far as the car went. Then he got off, lugged it over to the sidewalk, and boosted it upon the fence, intending to shoulder it. It slipped from his grip and fell inside. He left it lying there, and boarding the back platform of the same car rode back up town. All this in sight of many people.

The story of the crime and the subsequent disposal of the body, as related by Superintendent Byrnes after the confession, was one of the most remarkable ever told at Police Headquarters.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN.

Charles W. Lippitt (Rep.) Elected Governor by Over 10,000 Plurality.

The election in Rhode Island for State officers was very quiet. It rained during the forenoon, but cleared in the afternoon. The Democrats generally were slow in getting to the polls, and even the clearing weather in the afternoon failed to bring out anything like the normal Democratic strength. Voting almost everywhere favored the Republican candidates.

Charles Warren Lippitt (Rep.) was elected Governor over George L. Littlefield (Dem.) by 10,600 plurality. The remainder of the Republican State ticket, Edward Allen, for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles T. Bennett, Secretary of State; Edward C. Dubois, Attorney-General; Samuel Clark, General Treasurer, were all elected by pluralities of about 10,000.

The Republicans carried Providence, and their Assemblymen will have pluralities ranging from 2500 to 3200. The Republicans elected their entire Assembly ticket in the four cities of the State—Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Central Falls and Newport—by pluralities ranging from 250 to 600.

The new Assembly will include thirty-two Republican Senators, sixty-nine Republican Representatives, three Democratic Senators and three Democratic Representatives. This is a gain of one Senator for the Democrats. Dr. L. F. C. Garzin, the well known labor worker, was elected to the Assembly.

The Prohibition party vote made considerable gains. In Westerly there were 79 Prohibition votes against 126 Democratic.

A MURDERER IN HIS TEENS.

Newton Walters Kills Two Boys and Afterward Attacks Their Sister.

A double murder and attempted criminal assault occurred four miles northwest of Galena, Kan. James Walters and Samuel Cox, live on adjoining farms. Cox is a widower, and his daughter Dolly, about seventeen years old, keeps house for him. He had two sons, George and James, aged nineteen and twelve, living at home. Newton Walters, about nineteen years old, and a son of James Walters, was infatuated with Dolly Cox, but the latter did not care for him.

Young Walters went to the Cox place and wanted the two bows to go to the river with him after ducks. The Cox boys and Walters started out, taking a gun with them. Mr. Cox was absent on business, and the girl was left at the house alone.

About noon young Walters returned to the house alone and made an ataack on the girl, who escaped, however, and ran to one of the neighbors'. Word was brought to town of the affair and a party went in search of the Cox boys, who were still missing. The body of the older boy was found in a sitting posture against a tree with a bullet hole in the back of his head. He was alive, but unconscious. He regained consciousness long enough to say that young Walters shot him, and then he died. Near where the older boy was found were traces where the younger boy had been shot and dragged to the river and thrown in.

WAGES ADVANCED WORK RESUMED.

An Improvement Indicated in the Industrial Situation.

Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens, etc., at Philadelphia, Penn., have granted an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed arranging until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that the latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will shortly follow suit.

Notice was posted in the mills of Wholfender, Shore & Co., at Cardington, Penn., to the effect that five of the ten per cent. reduction lately made in the wages of the employes will be put on again. It is likely that the remaining five per cent. will be restored soon.

The Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, made a cut of ten per cent. in wages about a year ago. Notices have been posted in the works announcing a restoration to the old rate. The Cleveland Shipbuilding Company has reached an agreement with its employes, and they are all back at work again.

For the first time this year all the foundries in Milliville, N. J., are in full operation, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are good.

LAKE IN THE DEATH CHAIR.

Emma Hunt's Murderer Killed by Electricty in Auburn (N. Y.) Prison.

William Lake was executed by electricity at Auburn (N. Y.) Prison about noon for the murder last October of Emma Hunt, a domestic employed by Joseph Van Camp, a farmer living near Albion. Lake walked to the chair and seated himself without once elevating his downcast eyes. He submitted to the buckling and pinioning in a dazed sort of way. As the preacher was in the midst of a comforting passage the deadly current was turned on. The voltage reached the 1740 notch, and was almost instantly reduced gradually to 150 volts. It was the unanimous opinion that death was instantaneous. Upon removing the mask the eyes were found closed, the lips slightly apart, and the face ashen pale. Lake confessed that he committed the crime.

HIGH OFFICIALS INDICTED

The Extraordinary Grand Jury's Findings in New York City.

THE OLD PARK BOARD ACCUSED.

End of the Jury's Labors---It Recommends That Further Inquiry Be Made Into All City Departments---The Charges Against Supt. Byrnes Dismissed---A Police Captain on the List.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which began an investigation of the New York City Police Department on January 7, finished its work, when it made a final report to Justice Ingraham and handed in its last batch of indictments. No presentment accompanied the final report, but the foreman of the jury stated that other departments of the city government ought to be investigated, in view of testimony which had been presented.

Four indictments were handed in and on those indictments appear the names of eight men. There was reason to believe that the indictments contained charges against the following:

In the first indictment, charges against George C. Clausen, Abraham B. Tappen and Nathan Straus, the former Park Commissioners, accusing them of the technical offence of misappropriating public money; in the second indictment, charges against Thomas J. Brady, the former Superintendent of Buildings, accusing him of receiving a piano as a bribe; in the third indictment, charges against Police Captain Killilea and a policeman who formerly was his ward man in the Thirty-second Precinct, accusing them of bribery; in the fourth indictment, charges against two other policemen, accusing them of bribery.

The Grand Jury dismissed a charge which had been made against Police Superintendent Byrnes by Dr. Parkhurst's Society, based on the testimony of Dr. Newton Whitehead, whose testimony before the Lexow Committee showed that he was mixed up in many cases of malpractice.

Charges against former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan and Detectives Jacob, McManus and Lang were also dismissed.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Two Buildings Wrecked and Several Persons Killed in New Orleans.

At half-past 2 o'clock a. m. an explosion of gunpowder occurred in a grocery belonging to Charles Salathe, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets, New Orleans, La., completely demolishing the building and the neighboring saloon, known as the Fishermen's Exchange, and instantly killing five and seriously wounding eight persons. There were several persons also missing. The killed are: Charles Salathe, owner of the grocery; Mrs. Charles Salathe, his wife; Charles Salathe, Jr., his child; Felix Regand, barkeeper; James Edwards, employed in the French Market.

Salathe's grocery and ship supply store was opposite the French Market. The exchange next door was the headquarters of the fishermen in Louisiana. Salathe always kept a small stock of powder on hand. It is thought from the effect of the explosion that he must have had a larger supply than was supposed.

The explosion is thought to have been accidental, although Salathe's nephew attributes it to Italians, with whom his uncle, he says, was on bad terms. The market opposite was well filled when the explosion came. The next instant the two buildings fell in complete collapse. Then followed a few shrieks, and although other minor explosions followed and the ruins soon blazed up in flames, some of the lookers-on rushed into the ruins and began digging at the place whence the cries came. They soon succeeded in rescuing Lilly and Edward Salathe who, although precipitated from an upper story where they were sleeping, and buried deep under the debris, were alive and merely scratched. L. Boulet, who was boarding at the Fishermen's Exchange, was similarly rescued, and by noon the bodies of five dead persons had been taken from the ruins.

KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECKS.

Four Lives Lost in an Ohio Accident, and Four in One in Illinois.

A railroad wreck took place at Whigville, Ohio, on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway. A coach on the westbound passenger train was derailed just before reaching a trestle which spans a small stream. The structure is built on a curve, and the coach, after running along the ties until almost across it, dragged the engine from the rails, and the trestle went down. The engineer and fireman both remained at their posts. The former was instantly killed, and the latter injured seriously. The killed are: Engineer Eli Lucas, of Zanesville, Ohio; Henry Brown, of Brownsville, and Mrs. Nathan Young and infant daughter, who were moving to Zanesville from Summerfield. The fireman, Jesse Johns, unmarried, was seriously hurt. Nathan Young, husband of the woman who was killed, had his foot badly mashed.

Four tramps were killed and fourteen others badly injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton road near Alton, Ill. The wreck was caused by a broken truck. It is said that seventy-five tramps were stealing a ride on the train. When taken out four of them were dead and a number injured.

STANDS FOR HER RIGHTS.

France Demands a Plain Statement of England's Claims in the Upper Nile.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in the Senate at Paris concerning Sir Edward Grey's statement in the British House of Commons. The debate in the Commons as to the British and Egyptian sphere of influence in Africa, he said, had astonished him. France opposed decidedly the pretensions of the Royal Niger Company, which aimed to monopolize trade in a vast region.

As to the Upper Nile region, France demanded that England state her claims explicitly. France would reserve her decision and liberty of action pending England's reply. It was advisable to abstain from imprudent statements. France would maintain her plain rights.

Price of Coke Advanced

The H. C. Frick Company, of Pennsylvania, which voluntarily advanced the wages of its coke workers, has advanced the selling price of coke in like proportion.

TEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Disaster Overtook the River Steamer City of Haverhill Off Barnegat.

The stern-wheel river steamboat City of Haverhill, which sailed from South Brooklyn, N. Y., for Key West, Fla., has been lost with all hands off Barnegat. The news of the disaster was brought to New York by a pilot of the pilot-boat James Gordon Bennett, which picked up the body of the Haverhill's skipper, Captain Warren P. Watrous, of Key West, about twenty-four miles off Barnegat. The Captain's body was encircled by a cork life buoy, bearing the name of the steamboat. The impression of the skipper of the smack is that there was an explosion aboard the Haverhill, which rendered her unseaworthy and forced her officers and crew to trust to the life belts. The fact that the smack picked up the metallic lifeboat intact indicates that the Haverhill men did not have time to launch it or that it was blown from the davits.

There were aboard the Haverhill, besides the skipper, Pilot William D. Van Wycke, Chief Engineer Sam Brown, Assistant Engineer J. Fred Luckenbach, a nephew of the ocean tug owner; Steward Fred Probst; W. R. Watrous, son of the Captain, a college student; Deckhand W. Lawson, and Fireman George Davis. All were lost. The Haverhill was bought by the Key West Steamship Company in New Haven, brought to Brooklyn, and there refitted. It was intended to take her to Key West for service in the waters thereabouts. The vessel was insured for $10,000.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Government Report on the Conditions for March.

The Weather Bureau has resumed the issue of the weather crop bulletin. Following is a synopsis of the reports for some of the States, covering the crop conditions for March:

New England—No injury to grass and grain roots or to fruit buds and small fruits, except to roots along the immediate coast, where freezing and thawing have done little damage; Massachusetts reports slight injury to peach buds.

New York—Fruits and grains seem to have wintered well; snow gone, except along fences and in woods.

New Jersey—Winter cereals, early sown, are in good condition, but late sown are very backward, owing to continued cold; the fruit buds are not only in splendid condition, but are very abundant, with all indications favorable; the San Jose scale has appeared in several orchards in Burlington County; small fruits, except strawberries, have been badly winter-killed, especially blackberries.

Pennsylvania—The season is somewhat backward, with few evidences of growth; wheat appears in good condition; maple sugar making in progress.

Maryland—Fruit buds have for the most part been kept from early development; wheat is said to be in fair condition; very good reports of the wheat crop have also been received from eastern portion, but less favorable reports come from northern, central and southern portions; the outlook for large yields of peaches and other fruits is excellent.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Over $1,800,000 Added During the Month of March.

The monthly United States Treasury statement of the public debt shows that on March 30, 1895, the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $908,730,040, an increase for the month of $18,317,105. The amount of the new 4 per cent. bonds issued during the month was $28,807,900. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, $713,851,960; increase during the month, $28,808,100; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity; $1,770,250; decrease during the month, $9050; debt bearing no interest, $381,787,366; decrease during the month, $762,270; total debt, $1,664,591,749, of which $57,944,442 are certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The Treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, $149,486,496; silver, $510,259,879; paper, $131,267,047. General account, disbursing officers' balance, etc., $16,224,166; total, $797,237,589, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $609,320,328, leaving a cash balance of $187,917,261, of which $90,643,307 is gold reserve.

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Boilers of a Leather Factory in Woburn, Mass., Burst With Fatal Results.

The residents of Woburn Highlands, Mass., were startled by an explosion in Loring & Jones's leather factory. The men in the factory were preparing for work when the boilers in the engine room at the northeast corner of the building exploded, tearing out the end of the building and burying in the ruins at least a dozen men. The chimney, which was over eighty feet high, came down with a crash.

The force of the explosion was such that one of the boilers was thrown clear through a heavy partition into the main part of the building.

These men were killed: Austin Clements, foreman; Patrick Lally, Patrick McGonigle, Frank McMahon, — Patterson.

The injured are Patrick Kelley, John Kenney, John Tracey, Patrick O'Keefe and Octavio Saunders (colored).

The ruins did not take fire. The big timbers of the structure were piled on top of the unfortunate men. About fifty men were employed in the buiiding. There were four boilers in the building, two of which were new.

New York's Huge Debt.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, sent a message to the Board of Aldermen in regard to the financial methods of the city government under Tammany Hall. He said that the people were led to believe by the reports from the Comptroller's office that the debt of New York City was $105,777,854, while in reality to that amount should be added $7,020,616, for which amount bonds were prepared and not issued, and also $19,879,660 for improvements which the city is pledged to undertake, thus making the actual total debt not $105,777,854, but $132,678,130.

Bred Wolves for Bounty.

The bounty of $10 a piece on wolves, in force for twenty years in Bureau County, Illinois, has been repealed. It has been learned that many persons have been breeding the animals for the sake of the bounties, which at times have exceeded $1100 a year.

The Cotton King Dead.

William Steenstrand, of Liverpool, England, the Cotton King, who exploited the great corner in cotton of 1890, which caused such a sensation and which resulted in his losing $5,000,000, is dead.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 14.

Lesson Text: "The Wicked Husbandman," Mark xii., 1-12—Golden Text: Mark xii., 6 —Commentary.

3. "For I delivered unto you, first of all, that which I also received—how that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures." Various sections of this epistle are easily recognized by the words "now concerning" or "now as touching" (chapters vii., 1; viii., 1; xii., 1; xvi., 1). The section in which we find our lesson begins with xii., 1, and concerns the diversities of gifts which exist in the one body of Christ, the church, showing the supremacy of love and exhorting to be "always abounding in the work of the Lord" (xv., 58).

4. "And that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures." The death and burial and resurrection of Christ, which constitute the consummation of His finished work and may be summarized by the phrase "His blood," were plainly foretold and may be readily seen by anointed eyes in Ps. xvi. and xxiii., Isa. lviii. and elsewhere.

5. "And that He was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve." On resurrection day He was seen on five different occasions—first by Mary Magdalene, then by the other women, after that by the two who walked to Emmaus, also by Peter, and in the evening by the twelve, as they were called, but that evening Thomas was not present, and Judas Iscariot had gone to his own place. See Luke xxiv., 33, 34; John xx., 24. That He should honor Peter with a special appearance, and also with a special message (Mark xvi., 7), should be a matter of special interest to anyone who may have, through temptation, wandered away.

6. "After that He was seen of above 500 brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep." This must have been the largest number to which He appeared at one time and may have been in Galilee or on the mount of the ascention, probably the former. If two or three witnesses could establish a matter, such a company ought to make it very sure. We have no record of His ever appearing after the resurrection and before the ascension to any but brethren—that is, believers—and when He comes again, as believers only saw Him ascend. so only believers will meet Him on His way (I Thess. iv., 16, 17).

7. "After that He was seen of James, then of all the apostles." We would not have known of this special appearance to James if Paul had not told us, and it may be that both Peter and James talked with Paul of these special appearings when he saw them during his visit to Jerusalem (Gal. i., 18, 19). There were at least ten or eleven appearances, including the one at the ascension; then after the ascension He was seen by Stephen and Paul and John. That He rose from the dead and is now at the right hand of the Father is a fact well established.

8. "And, last of all, He was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." This was the last appearance up to Paul's time, for the apperance to John in Patmos was full thirty years later. I wonder why Paul did not mention the appearance to Stephen. Perhaps it was too sore a recollection. Paul speaks of his conversion when the Lord appeared to him as a birth before the time, and also a pattern of those who should hereafter believe (I Tim. i., 16), for the conversion of the nation of Israel will be when they look upon Him at His coming in glory. We are now saved by looking to Him, not upon Him. Compare Isa. xlv., 22, and Zech. xii., 10.

9. "For I am the least of the apostles that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God." Paul's growth in his own estimation was true growth in grace. It was very lowly to call himself "least of the apostles." It was more lowly, at a later period, to speak of himself as "less than the least of all saints" (Eph. iii., 8), but it was lowest of all, at a still later period, to call himself "the chief of sinners" (I Tim. i., 15). This is the work of the Spirit to magnify the Lord in all His loveliness and to increasingly expose the hideousness of the natural man. May we all grow thus.

10. "But by the grace of God I am what I am, and His grace, which was bestowed upon me, was not in vain, but I labored more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God, which was with me." Paul was forever magnifying the grace of God, by which we are saved, in which we stand, which is yet to be more fully revealed, and which Paul felt was in his case "exceedingly abundant" (Eph. ii., 8; Rom. v., 2; I Pet. i., 13; I Tim. i., 14). This abundant grace constrained him to abundant labors, but he wholly renounces all thoughts of his doing anything, and, as in Gal. ii., 20, emphasizes his "not I, but Christ," "not I, but the grace of God."

11. "Therefore, whether it were I or they, so we preach and so ye believe." Whether it was Paul or Apollos or Cephas, they were only ministers by whom the Lord wrought (I Cor. iii., 5-7), so that the members cannot and must not glory, only in the Lord, for no flesh shall glory in His presence. Let us glory only in the Lord.

12. "Now, if Christ be preached that He rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?" The Sadducees did not believe in any resurrection (Luke xx., 27). Some gentiles mocked at the idea (Acts xvii., 32); but, worse still, some professing Christians of our time say that at death we get our resurrection body, and they have no further use for the body that is laid in the grave. Yet it is plainly written that all that are in their graves shall come forth. They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, and when Jesus rose from the dead many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of the graves and went into the holy city and appeared unto many (John v., 28, 29; Dan. xii., 2; Math. xxvii., 52, 53).

13. "But if there be no resurrection of the dead then is Christ not risen." This verse, I think, gives the key to verse 29, which perplexes many. The question which Paul is arguing is, Has Christ risen? Now, all believers were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, but if He is a dead Christ, and not risen, why baptize for the dead? Why baptize any one in the name of a dead Christ?

14. "And if Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He goes on to add that if Christ be not risen all preachers are false witnesses, and all living believers are still in their sins, and all dead believers have perished. The great fact of the resurrection of Christ is not a truth merely for Easter, but for every Lord's day. His life and death would be of no avail to us had He not risen again, but He is risen (verse 20), and thus with power declared to be the Son of God (Rom. i., 4).—Lesson Helper.

Sixty Holidays in the Year.

Vermont has a new holiday, established by the last Legislature—Bennington Battle Day, August 16. The Burlington News figures that Vermont now has sixty holidays in the year, including Sunday. Massachusetts has one more—Labor Day—to say nothing of the Seventeenth of June.

Quick Mechanical Work.

To look at a railway locomotive, one would scarcely think that by any possibility it could be put together in less than one day, remarked Thomas G. Bick, of Montreal, at the Lindell, some time ago, yet that astonishing feat was accomplished not long ago in England, the work occupying less than ten hours from the driving of the first rivet to the application of the final coat of varnish.

The start was made at 9 o'clock in the morning, and eleven minutes afterward the first rivet was put into the frames. The cylinders were set and fixed in one hour and seventeen minutes. Four hours and seventeen minutes from the start the boiler was in place, and an hour and twenty minutes later the engine was wheeled. The wheels were supplied just as they left the shops, and the eccentric sheaves had to be fixed and the axle boxes, connecting rod and coupling rod brasses fitted by the erectors. Eight hours and twenty-two minutes from the start the valve setting was completed, and the painting of the engine was be gun 15 minutes later. In nine hours and forty-seven minutes from the start the engine and tender were completed in every detail. One hundred and thirty-seven men were engaged in the work. The locomotive went into regular service on the day it was completed, and has been running continuously ever since.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

April Day.

The first of April has been called "All Fools' Day" for probably a thousand years. The custom of sending people on empty errands on this day is common to every country in Europe. Orientalists trace its origin to our Aryan ancestry, and say it is paralleled among the Hindoos by their "huli" feast, on which occasion a similar custom prevails in India. Others, seeking the origin of the queer custom, think it originated in the Dark Ages, and refers to Christ's being sent to and fro among Herod, Pilate and Caiaphas. In France an April fool is called an "April fish," the allusion being that he is easily caught. Whatever its origin the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is a silly one, often very annoying, and its survival shows that humanity is hardly past childhood yet.

To Washington, D. C. --Last Excursion of the Series via P. R. R.

The last of the series of low-rate excursions to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Railroad, will be run on Thursday April 11th, 1895. Excursion tickets,good within ten days, and permitting of stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below good for use on the date above mentioned on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.05	A. M.	$9 00
Johnstown	10.22	"	7 35
Altoona	12.05	P. M.	7 35
Tyrone	12.27	"	7 25
Huntingdon	12.55	"	6 65
Mt. Union	1.15	"	6 30
McVeytown	1.35	"	5 95
Washington	arrive 7.45		

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch; Indiana Accommodation No. 82, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidaysburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

—It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE, FROM JAN. 1, 1894, TO DEC. 31, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1894	369 57	
Amt. paid Alms House Treasurer by Co. Commissioners	13,850 00	
		14,219 57
Paid treasurer money of Ellen Laurish	4 75	
To cash in bank	34 34	
Pd. Treas. money of col. man.	5 00	
Money recd. from Venango Co	9 90	
C. S. Heeter for produce sold	235 18	
Pd. Treas. by E. O. Heck money of Richard Sharra sale.	71 77	360 94
		14,580 51

CR.

By amt. of orders paid 1893.	155 84	
" " " 1894.	14,180 46	
		14,336 30
Amount in hands of Treasurer Dec. 31, 1894	244 21	

EXPENDITURES FOR FARM.

By farmers' wages, 12 months	195 46	
Assistant farmer, 8 months.	117 18	
Labor on farm	26 56	
Smithing	25 08	
Butchering	8 25	
1 heifer	15 00	
2 cows	40 60	
1 hog	10 00	
20 head of sheep	30 00	
4 bushels rye	2 60	
Long straw	2 40	
Binder twine	10 35	
Locust posts	38 00	
Fence making	15 50	
Plow points	9 58	
Threshing 620 bushels wheat and 446 bushels oats	29 28	
		575 84

PROVISIONS.

1938½ lbs. pork	132 93	
1274½ lbs. beef	65 20	
Summer meat	96 98	
Apple butter	1 50	
Peaches, plums and pears	7 61	
Treat for inmates	7 30	
		311 52

MERCHANDISE.

By groceries, dry goods, clothing, drugs and hardware.	841 96	
		841 96

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

By relief to 711 cases	6168 77	
20 physicians for medical services 12 months	679 49	
Orphans' Home relief of children	1200 00	
Out-door burials	393 40	
Paid other counties for relief furnished	27 75	
Media training school	18 34	
Penna. lunatic hospital	955,00	
E. O. Heck, for out door services 12 months	254 20	
H. C. Crownover, outdoor services 12 months	223 80	
Geo. W. Taylor, out door services 9 months	140 53	
Simeon Wright, out door services 1 month	21 70	
Small pox case, Puttstown.	144 73	
		10,227 71

REMOVALS.

By justices for relief of orders issued	166 50	
Paid constables and others for removing paupers	44 63	
		211 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

By coal for house	157 01	
Wood for house	50 00	
Coffins for inmates	15 00	
Labor in house	116 69	
Mending shoes	10 40	
J. A. Nash, printing statem'nt	40 00	
S. E. Fleming, " "	40 00	
H. E. Butz, " "	40 00	
C. S. Heeter, expenses to Huntingdon settlement	1 84	
Expenses of calling Sharra's sale	2 00	
Vaccine points	2 40	
Order books and stationery.	18 70	
		494 04

SALARIES.

Dr. F. L. Schum, home physician, 3 months	30 00	
E. O. Heck, services as director 12 months	86 80	
H. C. Crownover, services as director 12 months	153 60	
Geo. W. Taylor, services as director 12 months,	106 20	
J. S. Nophsker, services as treasurer 12 months	100 00	
John Douglas, services as clerk 12 months	120 00	
Dr. J. F. Schofield, house physician 9 months	90 00	
Wm. Kruger, manager of steam heat	48 00	
C. S. Heeter, salary as steward 12 months	500 00	
Mrs. Heeter's allowance 12 months as matron	100 00	
Steward's traveling expen's, postage stamps and freight	30 91	
T. W. Myton, counsel for directors 12 months	30 00	
		1395 51

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Insurance, Alms House prop.	99 30	
Assessment for Dirs. Con.	15 00	
Expenses attending "	21 02	
Witness fees	3 20	
Carpentering	13 20	
Lumber for hospital	67 18	
Whitewashing	3 75	
Masonry	3 50	
Waterproof sheets	9 00	
Two telegrams	2 00	
One pair of clippers	2 25	
Plastering hospital	7 36	
Spectacles	2 25	
Spiggots	2 00	
Bibles and Testaments	5 40	
Religious services at Alms House	15 00	
		271 41
Total expenditure for 1894.		14,329 12

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement of the receipts and expenditures, we do hereby set our hands this 23d day of January, 1895.

Attest: JOHN DOUGLASS, Clerk.

E. O. HECK,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
H. C. CROWNOVER,
Directors of the Poor.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and also their Treasurer's accounts, and find the same to be correct as above stated.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon this 23d day of January, 1895.

CHAS. W. HINEY,
H. S. LANG,
GEO. W. YOCUM, } Auditors.

Attest: J. C. JACKSON, Clerk.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

C S. Heeter in account with the Huntingdon county Alms House from Jan. 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, inclusive.

DR.

To amt. drawn from treasurer on orders		630 91

CR.

By Steward's salary	500 00	
Matron's salary	100 00	
Cash paid for stamps	18 75	
Cash paid for freights	7 03	
Cash pd. for traveling expn's	5 13	
		630 91

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

17 men's shirts, 28 aprons, 17 chemises, 30 sheets, 24 pairs pillow slips, 8 bed ticks, 30 towels, 33 women's dresses, 15 basques, 18 pairs of drawers, 12 men's shirts, 1 shroud, 16 skirts, 2 night gowns, 4 dresses for children, 17 pairs overalls, 1 pair boys' pants, 8 blouses for men.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

665 bu. wheat, 442 bu. oats, 1500 bu. corn in the ear. 231 bu. potatoes. 3000 heads cabbage, 3 bu. beets, 115 bu. turnips, 5 bu. onions, 18 bu. tomatoes, 3 barrels kraut, 7 bu. beans, 7½ bu. timothy seed, 15 4-horse loads cornfodder, 22 4-horse loads hay, 5709 lbs. pork, 1150 lbs. lard, 1 sow, 16 shoats, 150 head poultry.

STOCK ON HAND.

600 bu. wheat, 400 bu. oats, 850 bu. corn, 125 bu. potatoes, 1500 heads cabbage, 2 barrels of beets, 10 bu. turnips, 4 bu. onions, 1 bbl. kraut, 4 bu. beans, 5709 lbs. pork, 1150 lbs. lard, 10 milch cows, 1 bull, 5 beef cattle, 1 sow and 16 shoats, 4 mules, 6 sets gears, 4 pairs fly nets, 1 set double harness, 1 pair single harness, 1 mower, 2 wagons. 1 spring wagon, 1 buck wagon, 1 bob sled, 2 plows, 2 shovel plows, 2 spring harrows, 1 2-horse cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators. 1 riding corn plow, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn planter, 1 corn sheller, 1 sleigh.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

1894.	Nativity.	Remaining each m'th	Deaths	Children Bound	Elopements	Discharged	Admitted
Inmates Dec. 1, 1893.	Foreign	6					
	American	38					
	Total	44					
	Children	24					
	Women	19					
	Men	23					
Up to January 1, 1894	Foreign	7	1			3	4
	American	37				5	
	Total	44					
	Children	21					
	Women	20					
	Men	23	1				
" February	Foreign	8				4	
	American	37					
	Total	45					
	Children	22					
	Women	20					
	Men	25					
" March	Foreign	6				1	2
	American	37					1
	Total	43					
	Children	22					
	Women	18					
	Men	21					
" April	Foreign	4					
	American	40					
	Total	44					
	Children	21					
	Women	20					
	Men	23					
" May	Foreign	5					2
	American	40					
	Total	45					
	Children	22					
	Women	21					
	Men	24					
" June	Foreign	5				1	1
	American	40					
	Total	45					
	Children	22					
	Women	20					
	Men	23					
" July	Foreign	15					5
	American	40					
	Total	45					
	Children	22					
	Women	20					
	Men	23					
" August	Foreign	6					7
	American	44					5
	Total	50					12
	Children	22					
	Women	21					
	Men	29					
" September	Foreign	8					10
	American	52					2
	Total	60					12
	Children	44					
	Women	23					
	Men	39					
" October	Foreign	8					2
	American	51					2
	Total	60					4
	Children	44					
	Women	23					
	Men	29					
" November	Foreign	9					
	American	50					
	Total	60					
	Children	44					
	Women	23					
	Men	29					
" December	Foreign	10					
	American	50					
	Total	60					
	Children	44					
	Women	23					
	Men	29					

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement and account of C. S. Heeter, Steward of the Huntingdon county Alms House, we do hereby set our hands this the 22d day of January, 1895.

Attest: JNO. DOUGLASS, Clerk.

E. O. HECK,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
H. C. CROWNOVER,
Directors of the Poor.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"

Insures Rapid Growth and Early Maturity. Save Grain for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Guaranteed to pay feeders 20 to 35 per cent net profit over the usual plan of feeding. 3 Three Full Feeds for One Cent.

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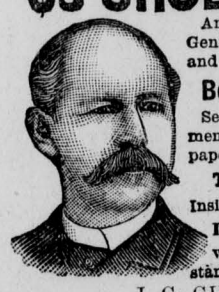

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Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. G. GILLAM.

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I will this week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
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Clothing at a Sacrsfice!

We have

About $300 worth.

of Clothing on hand that must be disposed of. This stock comprises

Men's Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Suits,

Odd Pants,
Odd Coats,
Odd Vests.

These goods will be sold regardless of cost—much of it at half-ptice. Inspect the stock and see what a bargain we offer you. Come early before the lot is picked over.

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Ladies' $1.25 Dongola Kid Fine Shoes for $1.00.

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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Dry Goods and Groceries given in exchange for Market-produce at cash prices. Please give us a call.

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D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, ricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

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